The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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OFFICIAL LIBRARY OF

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS,
To commence on Monday, February 27th,
Supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff,
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla,
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana.
Regisseur,
Signor Grua.
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
Leader,
Mr. Levey.
On Monday, February 27th,
TRAVIATA.
Violetta, - - - Mdlle. Piccolomini.
Alfredo, - - - Signor Belart.
Germont, - - - Signor Aldighieri.
Flora, - - - Madame Gramaglia.
Barone, - - - Signor Allara.
Marchese, - - - Signor Castelli.
Gaston, - - - Signor Mercuriali.
On Tuesday, Feb. 28th,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
On Wednesday, February 29th,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On To-morrow (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 23rd, 1860.
*** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday.
First Appearance of Mr. FITZJAMES, of the Theatre Royal.
Will be performed the late Gerald Griffin's great Play of
GISIPPUS; Or,
THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.
Gisippus, - - - Mr. T. C. King.
Medon, - - - Mr. Fitziames.
Sephronia, - - - Miss A. Parker.
After which the Laughable Farce, entitled
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Master William Waddilove, - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Master Robert Nettles, - - Miss M. Davis.
To conclude with (Second Time) the celebrated Comic Drama, entitled
TWOULD PUZZLE A CONJUROR.
Van Dunder, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The members are informed that the next Grand Concert will take place on FRIDAY Evening, the 9th March, at Eight o'clock.
There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 7th of March, and members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.
(By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
NOW OPEN,
HAMILTON'S DIORAMA OF ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, and the RHINE,
Every Evening.
Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock.
Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE LAST SIX NIGHTS.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
KRATKY BASCHIK,
THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN,
Will have the honour of giving his Grand Concerts every Evening, on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Meno Harmonica," together with his inimitable entertainment of
ENTRANCING ILLUSIONS;
Or, TWO HOURS IN WONDER WORLD.
Under the immediate distinguished Patronage of the Officers of the Dublin Garrison, who have kindly permitted the Bands of all the regiments at present stationed in Dublin to attend each evening and give selections:—
The Band of the 26th Cameronians (Bagpipes, &c.) will attend To-night.
Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.
Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Children under 12 Half-price. Carriages at half-past 10 o'clock.
Grand Morning Performances on Saturday, 25th; and Tuesday, 28th, at Two o'clock, Brilliantly lit with Gas.
*** The Original Autographs obtained by Professor Baschik, from her Majesty and all the Crowned Heads of Europe, may be seen at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street, where Tickets can be had and seats secured.

PROSPECTUS OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.
OBJECTS:
1. To encourage professing Christians to set apart a Scriptural proportion not less than a tenth of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes.
2. To induce them to adopt generally the system of "Weekly offerings," as commanded by the Apostle of the Gentiles:—"On the first day of the week let every one of you lay him by in store as the Lord hath prospered you."
3. To inculcate a sense of individual responsibility with regard to the wise and effectual application of our voluntary offerings to God.
ORGANISATION:
1. The Society to consist of Christians of various denominations who approve of its objects, and who subscribe not less than Ten Shillings per annum to its funds.
2. Its affairs to be managed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee consisting of not less than fifteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the subscribers.
3. The Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, five to form a quorum; and an annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to be held during the month of April, in London, Dublin, or such other central place as may be convenient, at which the Report of the Society shall be submitted, and its officers selected.
OPERATIONS:
1. To advocate, by means of the platform, press, and pulpit, the principles of the Society, and thereby extend its membership.
2. To conduct from a central office the correspondence of the society, and seek to increase its influence throughout the Empire.
3. To employ such other agency as the Committee may deem expedient, and enlist the co-operation of all who may be disposed to forward its objects.
P.S.—A Provisional Committee (with power to add to its number), has now been formed. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Robert G. Cather, A.M., 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
(Half-yearly Meeting, on This 23rd February.)
SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE ROOMS,
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.
The Committee meet daily to receive communications from Shareholders, whom they respectfully advise to withhold their proxies in favour of local parties that are seeking for them to the detriment of the Company.
(By order,) W. F. GREENE, } Hon.
J. HANLY, } Secs.
Commercial Buildings, 4th February, 1860.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.
Contributions received for the above Schools, in the Office, 41, NICHOLAS-STREET, off Christ Church-place, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from Two to Four o'clock p.m., by
R. H. WOOD, Collector.
N.B.—Remittances acknowledged by return of post.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.
ROSCOMMON FAIR, on THURSDAY, 1ST MARCH.
Special Trains for the conveyance of Cattle and Pigs will be in readiness at Roscommon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 20th February, 1860.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.
The Committee of the Adelaide Hospital having been unable to secure the Round-room at the Rotundo for the 1st and 2nd March, as originally intended, request their friends to take notice that their Bazaar will be held on the 5th and 6th March instead. Persons having work are, therefore, most particularly requested to send it in without further delay to any of the undermentioned ladies:—
LADY PATRONESSES:

The Marchioness of Downshire	The Viscountess Dungannon
The Countess of Roden	The Viscountess Gough
The Countess of Mayo	Lady Castlemaine
The Countess of Clancarty	Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock
The Countess of Desart	Mrs Napier
The Countess of Cavan	Mrs Flood
The Countess of Caledon	

LADIES WHO HAVE CONSENTED TO RECEIVE WORK:

Mrs Gayer, Upper Mount-street	Mrs Richardson, 2, North Frederick-street
Mrs Hudson, 2, Merrion-square, North	Mrs Thomas Greene, 3, Hatch-street
Mrs George W Maunsell, 10, Merrion-square, South	Miss Barton, 16, Upper Pembroke-street
Mrs Stephens, 49, Stephen's-green	Mrs Robert Manders, Landscape, Dundrum
Mrs Henry Dix, 9, Upper Gardiner-street	Miss Crozier, Seafield, Donnybrook-road
The Misses Thwaites, Upper Sackville-street	Hon Mrs Plunket, Baron-hill, Dalkey
Mrs Arthur Bushe, Fitzwilliam-square	Mrs Hackett, Melville, Blackrock
Miss Forster, 4, Fitzwilliam-place	Mrs Ryan, 4, Waterloo-terrace
Miss Macarthy, Pembroke-place	

The objects for the attainment of which the Adelaide Hospital has been founded are now well known, and do not need repetition here. But it may be well to state that it now has accommodation for One Hundred Patients, who are received from all parts of Ireland, and has since its opening in October, 1858, afforded relief within its walls to 1,080, exclusive of the number who have been attended at the Dispensary.
The Committee know that it will be asked, why should a Bazaar be resorted to for the support of an institution which is so highly appreciated, and has been so liberally supported by the Protestant public? and they are anxious, therefore, to state the Bazaar is *a special effort to meet a peculiar emergency*; and they have been induced to resort to this means in order that the regular income of the Hospital may not be interfered with, or the Institution burdened with a debt from its commencement. For in furnishing the Hospital, which has been completed in order to meet the urgent demands made upon it by the poor Protestants of Ireland, expenses, not easily foreseen at the outset, were unavoidably incurred; and it is to clear the Hospital from a debt thus contracted that this Bazaar is proposed. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the ladies of Ireland, from whom already the most valuable assistance and cordial sympathy has been received, will lend their aid, to ensure the success of this special effort, by means of which many who might not otherwise be able to assist this most useful charity will, it is believed, have an opportunity of doing so.
The Ladies' Committee take the liberty of subjoining a List of the different kinds of articles they would recommend to be sent to the Bazaar, and for Donations of which, as for all other Contributions, they will feel much obliged:—
1. Clothes for the Poor.
2. Toys, and Articles of Children's Clothing.
3. Flowers, either in Pots or made up into Bouquets.
4. Stereoscopic Slides or Photographs.
As the Bazaar has been fixed for the First Week in March, the Committee particularly request that all Articles may be sent in on or before the 29th of February next.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
WM. BARKER, M.D., M.R.I.A., will commence the Third Part of the course of Lectures on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, in the THEATRE of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, on Monday, February 27th, 1860, at Eight o'clock p.m. To be continued each Evening, except Wednesday and Saturday, at the same hour.
Free to the Public.
Syllabuses may be obtained on application, previous to the commencement of the Course, at the Society's House, Kildare-street.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.
President, the Earl of RODEN.
There is now accommodation in this Hospital for ONE HUNDRED Patients, who will be received from all parts of Ireland.
Since its opening in October, 1858, 1,523 Patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 300 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
It may be well to state that, under the Divine blessing, this provision for this peculiar class of cases has been attended with eminent success.
Two Wards have been allocated for the reception of Patients who may desire greater privacy than is obtainable in the general wards of an Hospital, and who may be able, or their friends for them, to pay Ten Shillings a week.
There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from Half-past Nine to Ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which above 13,000 patients have been prescribed for within the past year.
The prompt and liberal aid of the Christian Public is most earnestly solicited for this Institution, which is entirely dependent on voluntary support, and the blessings of which have, under God's providence, been widely extended and abundantly felt.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any Member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Hon. Sec.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and of general articles of clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to Patients leaving the Hospital—a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

SCOTS' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, YORK-STREET, KINGSTOWN.—The Rev. the Presbytery of Dublin will (D.V.), on THURSDAY (This Day), the 23rd instant, proceed with the Induction of the Rev. Samuel J. Hanson to the pastoral charge of this Church. As this is the only Presbyterian Church in Kingstown, it will afford an opportunity to those who may be anxious to witness ministerial installation according to Presbyterian discipline and form. Service to commence at Seven o'clock Evening.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic friends, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-alley, on THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
President—The Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M.
Subject—"The Lenten Pastorals—The True Fast."
Why do Drs. Cullen and MacHale call upon you to make "expiation" for your sins, when Jesus Christ has done this long ago on the cross?—"Who his ownself bore our sins in his body upon the tree: that we being dead to sin, should live to justice: by whose stripes you were healed."—1 Pet. ii. 24. "Whom God hath proposed to be a propitiation, through faith in his blood, to the showing of his justice, for the remission of former sins."—Rom. iii. 25, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Is not the *distinction* of meats, made in these Pastorals, one of the marks of the Great Apostacy of the latter times?—"Now the Spirit manifestly saith, that in the last times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to spirits of error and doctrines of devils, speaking lies in hypocrisy, and having their conscience seared, forbidding to marry, to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving by the faithful, and by them that have known the truth. For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be rejected that is received with thanksgiving."—1 Tim. iv. 1-4. "Let no man therefore judge you in meat or in drink, or in respect of a festival day, or of the new moon, or of the sabbaths, which are a shadow of things to come, but the body is Christ's."—Col. ii. 16, 17, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A MEETING for PRAYER will be held (God willing) in the Mission Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on This (Thursday) Evening, February 23, at half-past Seven o'clock. You are invited to come.
There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Immanuel's veins,
And sinners plung'd beneath that flood
Lose all their guilty stains.

ATHLONE STEEPLE CHASES.
STEWARDS:
John Ennis, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Goodenough, John Longworth, Esq.; John Malone, Esq.; Thomas M. Naghten, Esq.; William Potts, Esq.; John Nugent, Esq.; Robert Mooney, Esq.; Christopher Usher, Esq.; Captain Wilkinson, R.H.A.; and Patrick Grehan, Esq. Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq., 37, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary—J. W. Fair, Esq.
CLOSING STAKES.
The Glynwood Cup, entries March 19. Garrycastle Handicap, entries March 10; weights published March 15, at Dycer's; acceptance March 19—Mr. Hunter. Selling Race, entries March 10—Mr. Hunter. Railway Plate, entries March 27, at the Stand-house, at Five o'clock—Mr. Hunter. Athlone Handicap Stakes, entries March 10; weights published March 15, at Dycer's; acceptances March 19—Mr. Hunter. Consolation Stakes, entries on the course—Mr. Hunter.
No entry will be received unless the entrance and bookage are paid at the same time. Bookage fee, 5s.
MARCH 27.
The Glynwood Hunt Challenge Cup, value 100 sovs, presented by John Longworth, Esq., added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p.p., and 50 sovs added, 1 sov entrance. About three miles over the Garrycastle Steeplechase Course. For all horses that have been hunted with Mr. Longworth's Hounds, four times during the season, previous to the day of entry. Weight for age and conditions as per bills. Gentlemen riders. Horses to take their age from 1st May; to close and name with R. J. Hunter, as above.
Garrycastle Handicap, 5 sovs; 2 ft. in case of acceptance, £100 added by Mr. Longworth. About three miles over the Garrycastle Course. Each person to pay 2 sovs. at time of naming, to go to the Fund. Winner to pay 8 sovs towards expenses. Horses to be named and entered with R. J. Hunter, as above. Second horse to save his stake.
A Selling Race of 3 sovs each; 25 sovs added; 1 sov entrance. About one and a half mile heats. Weight for age and allowances as per bills. Winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses. Beaten horses may enter at the post.
MARCH 28.
Midland Great Western Railway Plate, £20—£30 added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each; 1 sov entrance. About three miles. Weight for age as per bills. Winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses; second horse to save his stake.
Athlone Handicap of 5 sovs each, h ft; 50 sovs added by the Merchants and Traders of Athlone; 1 sov entrance. About one and a half mile heats. Winner to pay 5 sovs towards the expenses. The winner of any race after the weights are declared, value £40, to carry 5lb extra; of £75, 9lb; of £100, 12lb. Horses to be named and entered with R. J. Hunter, as above. Second horse to save his stake.
Consolation Stakes of 2 sovs each; 1 sov entrance; £30 added; for all the beaten horses of the meeting, carrying 10st 7lb. Second horse to receive £5. About mile and a half heats.
For Rules see printed bills.

ASYLUM FOR PROTESTANT FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM PRISON, HEYTESBURY-STREET.
PATRON:
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
VICE-PATRONS:
Ven. Archdeacon West, Ven. Archdeacon Gregg.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. Justice Hayes, Ralph J. Cusack, J.P.; G. W. Maunsell, J.P. Andrew Vance.
COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Whately,	Hon. G. Hancock, J.P.;
Mrs. Crofton,	Hon. St. John Butler, J.P.
Mrs. Longfield,	Hans H. Woods,
Mrs. M'Donnell,	J. Wilson, D.L.;
Mrs. Sterling,	Hans Irwin, M.D.;
Mrs Whiteside,	Richard Atkinson, Alderman;
Mrs. Ferguson,	H. H. Joy, Q.C., LL.D.;
Miss Shekelton,	W. D. Ferguson,
Miss Napier,	H. E. Chatterton, Q.C., LL.D.
Miss Whately,	

HON. SECRETARIES:
Rev. J. J. McSorley, Rev. David Stuart.
This Institution has been established in connection with the Reformatory System of the Government Prisons, and is the only Protestant Institution recognised as such by the Government. The Prison's discipline holds out to the inmates, as an encouragement to good conduct, a remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the Asylum as a means of testing the reformation supposed to be effected in the Prison, and of affording the delinquents the necessary opportunity of showing their fitness to be restored to society.
The Institution affords an Asylum to persons from all parts of Ireland; and as the necessary arrangements are now completed for a limited number of convicts who have received licences for transmission, the Committee earnestly appeal to the Protestant community to enable them to extend the work now commenced, in providing still further apparatus for industrial employment.
The Roman Catholics have established an extensive Institution of the kind, and the Committee trust equal advantages may be not longer withheld from Protestants.
The Institution must (in order to secure from Government a subsidy from the Consolidated Fund) be founded and partly supported by voluntary contributions. A Government Institution would answer merely for a refuge; this is designed to be a medium whereby the individual may be re-established in society.
An account has been opened at the Bank of Messrs. Ball and Co. Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Bank, or by any of the Committee.

Medical.

EPILEPSY AND ITS CURE.
DOCTOR COLLISSON, who devotes his attention especially to this Disease, TREATS PATIENTS SO AFFLICTED. The efficacy of the remedy is no novelty, based on mere assertion. It has been published in the daily press for fourteen years past, with numerous stated deliverances wholly unparalleled. Year after year there are testimonials of perfect restoration from the dreadful malady, unattended by even one return of the disease from the day of commencement with the remedy up to the present time. In short, such abundant and authentic proofs of its power (under God) as may enable any inquirer, without previous expense, to decide on the expediency of embracing it. Application personally, or by letter (enclosing stamp for reply), to Doctor Collisson, Thornberry House, Kilgobbin, County Dublin; or 31, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. All correspondence strictly private.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Houses and Lands.

GENTLEMANLY RESIDENCE NEAR PHŒNIX PARK.—To be Let, at a moderate Rent and Fine, a desirable Residence, delightfully situate close to the Phœnix Park (Post-town, Castleknock). It stands on Sixteen Acres of prime Land in good heart; commands beautiful views of the surrounding country, with suitable Offices and Gardens attached. For further particulars and tickets of admission apply (by letter only) to Messrs. BENTLEY and SON, House and Land Agents, 110, Grafton-street, near Trinity College.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, WEST.—To be Let, on Lease, at a rent and moderate fine, a most desirable House in the above fashionable locality. It consists of two spacious Parlours, two Drawingrooms with folding doors, six or seven Principal Bedchambers, Water Closet, Greenhouse, Kitchen, and Servants' Rooms, Wine Cellar, good rear terminated by Coach-house and Stable. For further particulars apply to Messrs. BENTLEY and SON, 110, Grafton-street, opposite Trinity College.

TO BE LET—THE HOUSE, No. 1, ANNFIELD-TERRACE, BOOTERSTOWN-AVENUE, containing six Apartments, with two Waterclosets, Kitchen, Scullery, Coalvaults, Pantries, &c.; Gardens front and rear, and a full supply of best Pump Water, within five minutes' walk of the Booterstown Railway Station.
For Terms, apply to Mr. ALFORD, Builder, 27, Middle Abbey-street.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES... { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December 1859.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS *of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND confer facilities and privileges on the Policy-holders which, it is believed, CANNOT be obtained from any other Assurance Office.*
FREEDOM FROM RESTRICTIONS.—The Policies now being issued are unusually free from Restrictions (as commonly imposed by other Companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to Non-payment of Premiums,—Indisputability,—Limits of Residence and Occupation,—Military and Naval Service, &c.; and afford, in most cases, almost complete protection against forfeiture.
SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—The Association, now of Twenty-one years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life Offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanence not contained in smaller institutions.
RISKS OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Policy-holders are wholly exempt from the Liabilities of Partnership, and the Sums Assured are guaranteed.
PROFIT SCHEME.—A Share of Profits is allocated yearly to every Policy-holder of five years' standing at the preceding annual balance, and is applied so as to reduce the present outlay for his Policy.
HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Policies of £500 and upwards may be effected and kept up by payment of only one-half the Premiums for the first six years, with Interest on the other half.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The Assured are permitted, without extra payment, to serve in Volunteer Corps within Great Britain and Ireland during Peace or War.
☞ THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE
in Assuring before the approaching Close of the Books for the
21st ANNUAL BALANCE;
One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured.
APPLICATIONS will be received until 5th APRIL.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
AGENT:
DUBLIN: MR. MATHEW MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S WALK.

Sermons.

EDUCATION FUND.
The ANNUAL SERMONS, in aid of the above, will be preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, On SUNDAY Next, the 26th inst., at Twelve o'clock Noon, by the Rev. WALLACE M'MULLEN;
And at Seven o'clock in the Evening, by the
Rev. JOHN HALL (Minister of Mary's Abbey).

SCOTS' CHURCH, MARY'S ABBEY.
(Entrance at No. 135, Capel-street.)
On SUNDAY, the 4th MARCH, 1860,
SERMONS WILL BE PREACHED
by the
REV. JOHN HALL,
At Twelve o'clock Noon, and at Seven o'clock Evening,
And Collections made in Support of the
SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE ABOVE CHURCH.
Two of these Schools, one for Boys and the other for Girls, adjoining the Church, have been long known and highly valued as Institutions for bringing within the reach of persons of moderate means, a good, sound Mercantile and Scriptural Education.
In the other School a useful practical education is given *free* to a number of the Children of the Poor in the densely inhabited and destitute neighbourhood contiguous to the Church.
The Committee confidently hope for the continued liberality of the Public, to enable them to maintain and extend their Educational efforts.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, 48, North Great George's-street; Rev. John Hall, 42, Eccles-street; Matthew Anderson, Roebuck House, or 2, Inn's-quay; Dr. Denham, 3, Cavendish-row; Thomas Drury, 24, Merchants'-quay; Matthew Drysdale, 8, Bell Villa, Heytesbury-street; Robert Macalister, 15, Glasnevin-road; or by William Peebles, Treasurer, 34, Eccles-street.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE; OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
FOUNDED 1830.
OFFICE—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A SERMON in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be preached (D.V.) in
CLONTARF CHURCH,
On Sunday Next, 26th day of February, 1860,
By the Rev. R. FRIZELLE,
Curate of St. Thomas's, Ex-Sch. T.C.D.
The following brief statement is given with a view to enlist the sympathies of all those who desire effectually to aid in the propagation of Gospel Truth in Ireland, reminding them that in every missionary enterprise the most hopeful field of labour is, invariably, the *culture of the young.*
A very large class of Protestant Orphans, viz., those who have had only one parent Protestant, are throughout the *whole North of Ireland, Dublin, Wicklow, &c., without any Protestant Asylum* except that which this Society can afford.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of those Orphans. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although this Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,			
1851 was	36	1851, was	£223	16	9½
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	324	10	11
1853 ..	61	1853 ..	350	9	11½
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	428	13	3½
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657	15	9
1856 ..	109	1856 ..	802	5	0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010	5	3
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1016	3	7
At present ..	150				

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev W. A. Hempston, Incumbent; by Rev. J. Crawford, Curate; by the Rev. the Preacher; by any of the neighbouring Clergymen; or, at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
R. GIBSON, Clk., } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.

Publications.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER,
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"
A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.
"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.
To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily contemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.
Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£0	17	6	Yearly	£0	13	0
Half-yearly	0	9	0	Half-yearly	0	6	6
Quarterly	0	4	6	Quarterly	0	3	3

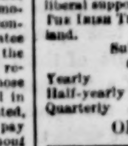
OFFICE—4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

Lodgings.

LAW CHAMBERS.—To LET, Two good Rooms, in first-rate order, having been recently papered and painted.
Apply on the premises to Mr. BOWER, at 206, Great Brunswick-street.

Money.

MONEY.—£287,000 is ready to be Advanced Immediately, in different sums, upon Mortgage of Freeholds or Long Leaseholds, for Ten or Twenty Years, at 3½ and 5 per cent., and several sums can also be had on personal or other Equitable securities.
Apply personally, or by letter, to Mr. Wyatt, at his Offices, 4, Cannon-row, Parliament-street, Whitehall, London.
N.B.—Principals or solicitors only treated with.



NEW ZEALAND.
FREE GRANTS OF LAND.
All suitable Emigrants sailing for Auckland on the 5th April, by the "BLACK BALL" frigate-clipper GREAT TASMANIA, the largest ship by several hundred tons that has ever gone to New Zealand, may obtain, from the provincial Agents for that Colony, 40 ACRES of Land for each person of 18 years and upwards, and 20 ACRES for each child from 5 to 18 years; and also 40 ACRES for each adult whose passage may be paid for by a master or fellow-passenger.
For all further information apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., Merchants, Liverpool; or, to the owners of the Ship, JAMES BAINES & Co., Tower Buildings, Liverpool; or, to
EDWARD HAMERTON, Agent,
19, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
Where Inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
20, HENRY-STREET;
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

IRISH SALT.
It is worthy of notice that Irish Salt is the best Preserver of Meat in warm weather, and is superior to English Salt.
ELLEN EGAN
manufactures Irish Salt at the Ringsend Salt Works, of best quality, which she warrants pure and free from mixture with English Salt.
E. EGAN imports English Salt direct from the Salt Works, Norwich, which she offers at lowest cash prices.
IRISH SALT, COARSE AND FINE; ENGLISH DO., COARSE; BEST BUTTER SALT, AGRICULTURAL AND ROCK SALT.
Parties in the country, by sending their orders to the Works, will be supplied at prices which will ensure their future orders. Every attention paid to delivery to Railway, Canal, or on board ship, and sacks supplied.
E. EGAN'S SALT WORKS,
RINGSEND.

ARMY.
CAMP EQUIPAGE, CANTEEN AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTURER,
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
GEORGE LYNCH would respectfully solicit an inspection of his Stock of Portable Furniture now in his Warerooms, with all the newest improvements in the line, suited for the Barrack or the Camp.
Gentlemen in or about joining her Majesty's forces will find it to their advantage to inspect the Stock of this Establishment, both as regards quality and price.
G. L. would also call attention to his large and varied stock of solid Leather Portmanteaus, Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Hat Cases, &c.
Being a Wholesale Manufacturer of these articles, he is enabled to afford peculiar advantages to the purchaser.
N.B.—On hands a large stock of Peyton Harlow's Portable patent Bedsteads, at reduced prices.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen.
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29, NASSAU-STREET,
Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

LIQUIDE DE DELHOSTE, OR BROWN BOOT TOP AND SADDLE FLUID.
This preparation is much admired for its simple mode of application, being used in the same manner as common blacking, both removing stains and imparting a rich colour to the leather according to the shade employed.
No. 1, Light Brown; No. 2, Mahogany.
Sold by Bootmakers, Saddlers, Druggists, &c., in bottles—Price 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s.—and wholesale by
H. INGER,
3, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London, and 1, Cite Trevise, Paris.

NEW SEEDS.
THOMAS SIMPSON,
No. 1, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Having received, in fine condition, his well-selected supply of NEW SEEDS for the present and ensuing Seasons, comprising all the new and most approved kinds in cultivation, for
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN, FARM, &c.,
Begs to assure his numerous Friends every care possible shall be given in executing their commands, and solicits early orders.
Catalogues supplied, post free, on application.

GALTRIM HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
BRAY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
Physician and Manager—EDWARD HAUGHTON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., M.R.D.S., A.B., and Senr. Modr. in Natural Science, T.C.D.
Galtrim House (or Fairy Hill) is situated within twelve miles of Dublin, close to the Railway station; and but a short distance from the Dargle, Powerscourt Waterfall, the Glen of the Downs, and other far-famed beauties of the County Wicklow.
Immediately adjoining it Mr. Dargan has built the largest Turkish Bath in the British dominions, which communicates with the establishment by a private path.
The treatment is not confined to the use of Hydropathic remedies but comprises Baths, Shampooing, Medical Exercises, Galvanism, and Medicines, according as each class of remedies may be indicated by the nature of the complaint.
Trains arrive from Dublin almost every hour in the day.
TERMS:
Entrance Medical Fee, - - - - £1 1 0
Treatment, with Board and Residence in the Establishment, - - 2 0 0 to £3 0 0 ⅌ week
Companions, not under treatment, 1 10 0 " 2 10 0 "
Fires in Bed-rooms, - - - - 0 1 0 per day.
NO EXTRA CHARGES.

ON SALE—BIRDS FOR THE MILLION.
FREDRICK COLBERG, from Berlin, has the honour to announce to the Gentry and Public his arrival from Germany, with a great collection of German Canaries, and perfectly trained Bullfinches. This musical bird sings from eight to sixteen different changes.
FREDRICK COLBERG can dispose of them by Wholesale or Retail, and flatters himself he will be honoured with numerous orders.
56, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES.
Owing to the undersigned, under medical advice, being obliged to give up active employment, he will dispose of his Stock, consisting of several hundred pairs of Boots and Shoes, at a considerable reduction in price. As the patrons of the house well know the value in goods and comfort in fit which they have had hitherto, they will find the present opportunity worthy of their attention.
JOSEPH C. PAYTON,
CHIROPODIST AND BOOTMAKER,
20, DUKE-STREET.
*** Premises to Let.

REVOLVERS, VARIOUS SIZES AND CLASSES.
By Dean and Adams,
The Tower Armoury Company, and Dean and Harding,
and other Makers,
With suitable Ammunition, &c., by Eley, Brothers, London.
At Maker's Prices Wholesale and Retail. At their Agent,
ARTHUR WHITE'S,
Gunpowder Office, and Sporting Ammunition Warehouse,
No. 34, BOOT-LANE,
(Opposite Mary's-abbey), Dublin.

PAPER HANGINGS MANUFACTORY,
AND HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
5, HENRY-STREET, Dublin, 18th Feb., 1860.
EDWARD ROUNDS begs to return his best thanks to his kind friends, the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, and the Public, for the very liberal patronage accorded to him the past and preceding years, and takes the present opportunity to inform them that, in consequence of the proposed
NEW TARIFF OF DUTIES,
He will dispose of his present Large Stock (over 90,000 Rouleaux and dozens) of French, British, and Home-made Paper Hangings, at and under the contemplated reduction and repeal in duty. The Stock comprises a vast variety of the newest and most elegant designs, suitable to every Apartment, Halls, Staircases, &c., at prices very low, quality considered.
Workmen, as usual, sent to all parts of the Kingdom.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

FINEST COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.
H. LEEDOM AND CO.,
Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLINTON, 76, Thames-street, London.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT.
SIX FOR 30s.
R. HUNT AND CO.,
MAKERS,
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 0s.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE and SON,
Agents to Maw and Co.,
Are prepared to Supply Designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Entrance Halls and Passages, with proper Workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
Various specimens may be seen at their Warerooms,
11 and 12, CORK HILL, DUBLIN.

CORN TRADE.—IMPORTANT.
GENTLEMEN,
I beg to inform you that I have erected French Birr Stones and the necessary Machinery, on the most improved principle, for the GRINDING of WHEAT, &c., on Commission.
I wish also to intimate that, having a never-failing supply of Water, together with a large Head and Fall, a certainty of Grinding may be calculated on.
I have also very large Storage, which may be had free.
SAMUEL DAVIS,
HIBERNIAN-MILLS,
KILMAINHAM.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

MECHANICAL TOOLS for Artisans, Amateurs, and Youths,
Of warranted Quality, at much lower prices than are commonly asked for Inferior Articles.
Turning Lathes, Grinding Stones, Benches, Hand and Bench Tools in every variety, Glue, Steel, Emery, &c., &c.
THOMAS KENNAN & SON,
Lathe and Tool Manufacturers. Iron Fence Works and Hardware House,
18 AND 19, FISHAMBLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
LAUDER, BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Corner of Abbey-street,)
Respectfully intimate that they now guarantee First-class Portraits, irrespective of price, and have made a rule that parties not fully satisfied with the execution of their work are *not required to take their pictures.*
Portraits, Coloured, and in Shut-up Cases, from .. 1s. 6d.
Do., finished similar to Ivory Miniatures, from .. 2s. 6d.
Portraits, equal to the finest Glass Pictures, taken on Leather, for transmission by post .. 2s. 6d.
Portraits taken for Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c.
Works of Art Copied.

SOME TRADERS assert in their Advertisements that they do not, like others of their class, resort to the low system of puffing, whilst, at the same time, like a whale in distress, they puff away and belie themselves.
M'MAHON and CO. Advertise to let the public know that they have opened a new concern, at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, where, owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Ties, Gloves, and every article in the Outfitting line, extremely cheap.
4, D'OLIER-STREET, is near to Carlisle Bridge, where those who will kindly call shall not be disappointed.
N.B.—A portion of Mr. Harrick's prime stock still remains unsold, at 40 per cent. under cost.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ARROW-ROOT,
of superior quality,
from the
MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT
AT SIERRA LEONE.
Price—One Shilling per Pound.
Sold, in Packages only, by the Agent in Dublin,
WILLIAM F. WELLS,
Family Druggist,
52, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Opposite the Office of the Missionary Society.

M'NALLY AND CO.
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount, for prompt cash.

CHEAP TRUNKS.
W. PRIDE,
187, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
BOX AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. "
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to,
Custom-House Steam Mills,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
in great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.
This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,)
Chemist, Druggist, and Perfumer,
25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style.
Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TUCKER'S PATENT STARCH,
BELFAST.
Laundry Starch, when made to please,
Possesses merits such as these:
Colour, strength, and perfect purity,
Brilliant finish for a surety,
Qualities displayed and latent
In "TUCKER'S CELEBRATED PATENT."
PURCHASERS WILL REQUIRE TO ASK FOR
"TUCKER'S STARCH,"
And then see that each package is labelled as above, none other being genuine.

SCIENCE VERSUS VERMIN—GREER'S PATENT ANTI-VERMIN PREPARATIONS,
Scientific and infallible, are best, safest, and cheapest, for the destruction of every kind of VERMIN, whether in Houses or Lands, on Animals or Plants, 3d., 6d., and 1s., of all Druggists; genuine only with Patentee's name and address. ROBERT GREER, chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Wholesale Agents for Ireland—M'MASTER & Co., 121, Capel-street; GOULDING & Co., Cork; and WALKINGTON & SON, Belfast.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present Stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected at the Factories of
COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c.,
And which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.
M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
13, WESTLAND-ROW.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, Dublin.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.
WM. BRUNTON & CO., 45, HENRY-STREET,
Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.
The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.
The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.
Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.
WM. BRUNTON & CO.,
45, HENRY-STREET.

Wants.

COACHMAN.—A Gentleman in town wishes to procure a Situation for a steady, active man, who has lived nearly thirteen years in his family, during which time his conduct was exemplary. Understands the care of horses and carriages; is strictly sober, quiet, honest, and careful; has maintained the same high character in his last places.—Address "J. L.," 54, Dawson-street, or 18, Lower Sackville-street.

AS Cook and Thorough Servant, in a small family, and understands the care of a Dairy. A respectable woman, who can be highly recommended, wants a situation as above.—Address "D. S.," 55, Grafton-street.

PORTER or Light Messenger, in an Office or Chambers, a respectable middle-aged man, who writes a good plain hand, and is a good accountant; would make himself generally useful; will be highly recommended, and give security if required.—Address "W. H. W.," 49, Lower Sackville-street.

PAGE OR VALET.—A smart, active Lad, aged 17, wishes to procure a situation as above, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family; knows his business well, and would make himself generally useful and obliging; has no objection to town or country; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by his last master. Please address "J. H.," 3, South George's-street, or 95, Capel-street, for a week.

A PARISH CLERK is wanted for a Rural Parish in the South. He, or some member of his family, must sing. Salary, £7 a-year.—Apply, by letter, to "D. R.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, by a respectable, intelligent Youth, in his nineteenth year, a situation in a Merchant's office, Stores, or Warehouse, or in a Solicitor's Office; writes a first-class hand, and is a good accountant; has kept a set of books. Satisfactory reference to last and former employers. Salary not so much an object. Please address "F. H.," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GENERAL OUT-DOOR SERVANT.—A respectable, active, Young Man wishes for an engagement in the capacity of Coachman and General Out-door Servant; understands a little of in-door work, and has lived in places of great respectability, as his discharges will testify, and can be well recommended by his last master. Any applications will find attention, addressed to "B. J.," Ballinteegher, Mountmellick. Advertiser is a Protestant.

AS MESSENGER, or PORTER, a man who is competent to take charge of a horse and van; who can be highly recommended by his present employer, with whom he has been for five years, and who will be willing to guarantee his honesty for a limited amount. Address "J. M.," Post Office, Castleknock, for one week.

AS Butler, or general Indoor Servant, in a respectable family—An experienced Protestant Servant wants a situation; can be highly recommended. Apply to "A. B.," at Mr. Powell's Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street.

JUST Disengaged, and wants a Situation as Plain Cook and Thorough Servant, a steady, active woman; has no objection to a small washing. Any commands addressed to "A. M. C.," 23, Grafton-street, or 27, Upper Sackville-street, will meet immediate attention.

Wanted.

MESSRS. WISEHEART and SON are in want of Two (Male or Female) Assistants for Embossing Note Paper and Envelopes; also one for embossing in Colours, for their new branch Establishment, 42, Lower Sackville-street. ☞ A Vacancy for an Apprentice without a fee, and with a progressive salary; none but Lads of respectable connections need apply; also an Assistant to the Stationery and Music Departments.—Inquire at 23, Suffolk-street.

TO MASTER CARPENTERS OR BUILDERS.
The Friends of a respectable youth desire to place him as an Indoor Apprentice, with a Protestant Master Carpenter or Builder. A Fee will be given, and reference required to a Protestant Minister. Also a boy to a Printer, without a Fee.
Apply to Mr. Millington, 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

WANTED, as Cook and Thorough Servant, a strong, healthy, cleanly Young Woman (if from the country, preferred). She will be required to wash and make-up linen well, and make herself generally useful. None need apply who cannot produce good discharges, and give satisfactory reference for inquiry.—For address, apply to "B. F. G.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c.
Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Game. State lowest price to
T. P. JOSEPH & Co.,
79, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH,
LONDON.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted, Two Good Compositors. Also, Two Turnover Apprentices.
Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street Dublin.

Education.

EDUCATIONAL CHAMBERS,
4, COLLEGE-STREET,
Under the Superintendence of Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B.
CLASSES.—For the Entrance and Term Examinations of the University, the Army, Constabulary Cadetships, the Bank of Ireland, and Civil Service Examinations generally.
AT PRESENT.—When such numerous avenues to distinction are opened up to young men through the medium of Competitive Examinations, the selection of skilful and efficient teachers is a matter of paramount importance.
FROM THESE CLASSES—Twenty-five Gentlemen (all sent forward) have, during the last Three Months, passed their different Examinations without a *single failure*, a sufficient proof of the efficiency of the system pursued; and holding forth to Gentlemen prepared in this Establishment a reasonable guarantee of absolute success in their future Examinations.
INDIA ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.—To suit the convenience of ARTICLED PUPILS, and others intending to prepare for this Examination, an Evening Class has been opened. Terms and hours of attendance may be known on application.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE REFERENCES.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. R.D.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

Carriages &c.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
DYCER'S Horse Repository, Carriage Mart, and Riding School, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—(Carriage Department).—Purchasers of Carriages are invited to inspect the varied Stock of Vehicles offered for Sale in this Establishment, comprising four-horse Coaches, Clarences, Broughams, Barouches, Park and Pony Phaetons, and fashionable Waggonettes; with the usual supply of Gigs, Dog Carts, and Outside Cars, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens),
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Cards.

BOUQUETS
To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

FINE PEARL AND COMMON BARLEY.
We have received on consignment, direct from the manufacturers, a few tons of the above, which we offer to the trade on reasonable terms.
ROBERT ORR & CO.,
17½, COPE-STREET,
Stores, 2, George's-quay.
Also, some very fine split Peas.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DUNN'S SOLID MARKING INK PENCIL.
This useful invention will be found, on trial, so simple and effective that it must entirely supersede Fluid Marking Ink. For Florists' use it will be found invaluable. To be had retail of all Chemists, Stationers, &c. Price 1s. 6d. each, and wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, Fownes-street, Dublin.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
The Highest Price given for Feathers.

BROWN, BROTHERS', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly London.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING, MATTING
C. HOEY,
22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
We are now prepared to take orders for Cider for early spring shipment from Devonshire. The quality this season will be superior.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.,
28, William-street, Dublin.

PURE LAMP OILS.
PURE REFINED COLZA,
BELMONTINE, AND
PARAFFINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
25, MARY-STREET.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR, 5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (late 11, Dawson-street,) Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £3 18s., consisting of BLACK DRESS COAT, Do. TROUSERS, and MORSCELLE VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.

5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

MODERATEUR, ALSO BOAKE'S LAMPS, AND COLZA OIL. WILLIAM THOMAS Has received a large assortment of the newest Moderateur Lamps, in addition to his stock of the well-known Aerometric Lamps.

To produce good light, two essentials are indispensable—a good lamp with good oil, and the exertions of W. T. (with the assistance of Mr. Boake) to provide both for his customers are such as to render disappointment impossible.

11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and punctually Prepared, at BUTLER'S Medical Hall, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified Compounders.

February, 1860.

DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SLIPS, &c. S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Solicit inspection of a large supply of above goods, just received from their Bleachers, which, with their usual Stock of LINENS, SHEETINGS of every Width, TOWELLINGS, LONGCLOTHS, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., They will dispose of at the Lowest Prices.

LEVEE AND DRAWING-ROOM. All the appointments for the above at 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET. GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND ROBE MAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK.

THE BALMORAL CAPE, 20s. HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

SEWING MACHINES. IMPORTANT NOTICE. J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA. OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY R. HUNT AND CO., 34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the shortest notice. R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

BENNETS, Minors } **CHANCERY** WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.

Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.

An inspection is respectfully solicited, by WILLIAM ACHESON, 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. recommend the above as the most compact Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine that has yet been introduced, the whole process only occupying a few minutes, and doing its work in a very satisfactory manner.

Patent Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, Chimney Tops, &c. Lysell's Tea and Coffee Urns in great variety. House Furnishing Ironmongery of every description. Gas Fittings in the Newest Designs. Manufacturers of the PATENT GAS APPARATUS, For lighting Gentlemen's Country Mansions, Farmsteads, Mills, Towns, Colleges, Railway Stations, &c. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

MRS. MATTHEWS respectfully solicits an inspection of a choice selection of Novelties, suitable for the approaching DRAWINGROOM, In Foreign Silks, Embroidered Tulle and Tarletan Dresses, Lace Flouncings, Flowers, Feathers, and Lappets, Best Paris Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. At her Warerooms, 49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—We wish to call attention to our superior Stock of Ready-made Clothing for Winter wear. Being practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every garment is as well made as if specially ordered. We visit the different Woollen Markets each season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash. We visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the newest styles, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-made Clothing. One of the Firm personally superintends the cutting and getting up of every garment. The advantages, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general public. The following are a few of the leading garments in our warerooms:—The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty-Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.—BROWNE and PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,) Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BASKETS OF ALL KINDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. RICHMOND NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR INDUSTRIOUS BLIND. A large Stock of Baskets and Basketwork of all kinds on sale, and now offered at greatly reduced prices. Work made to Order. 41, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. N.B.—A BACK OFFICE TO BE LET.

DUBLIN CASTLE LEVEE, DRAWINGROOM, AND ST. PATRICK'S BALL. LOUIS ROSENSTEIN, 16, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Begs respectfully to inform Gentlemen requiring superior COURT SUITS, complete in every respect; SWORDS, BUCKLES, Rich EMBROIDERED VESTS, HATS, RUFFLES, &c., &c., that he has an immense variety for Sale or Hire, on very moderate terms.

BOGWOOD.—The Public can be supplied with this useful article, for lighting fires, at 3s. per cwt. Three cwts. or upwards delivered carriage free. J. TAYLOR, 1, Temple-view, Broadstone, Dublin.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING. Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick. ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, in prizes of £500, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.

TRUSTEES: Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick, Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.

TREASURER: The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY: Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860. Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.

N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets, or a sufficient number for the objects of the Charity, be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit, or to return the money to the Subscribers.

Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

*** In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, } Trustees. DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

Limerick, 4th Feb., 1860.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Tins.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The Funds have again risen in London, and their being higher is an evidence that the Treaty with France is somehow regarded as a national good. It certainly will cause a great deal of activity in many of our English manufactures, and, whether justly or not, the ideas regarding the export of coal seem to have given place to a greater confidence in the intentions of France, when it is found that her navy is not depending for supplies on any amount which can be afforded by England;—at least, both French writers and English speakers are anxious to satisfy the public mind on that point.

Advices from India show that the export of gold from this is no longer profitable; and this is one of the principal causes, together with the greater ease in money for Discounts, which have contributed to the firmness in Funds, which opened this morning in London at a full advance of 6s. 3d., and remained firm all day at the opening rates, causing a corresponding advance in this market.

In Funds here there was a very good business done, especially in new Three per Cents., which were rather largely dealt in, both for cash and account, though not at the highest quotations. Banking Shares were very firm; those of the National Bank only are quoted; they were done at previous prices. Steam Shares were the same in tone as last reported, City of Dublin Steam showing a still greater falling off in price, which is to-day 89, or a reduction of 2 per cent; Mining Shares firm, including those of the General Mining Company, which were done at 4⅛, but sellers at this. In Miscellaneous Shares no change. The principal alteration in Railways was an advance of one per cent. in Great Southern and Western Stock; there seems to be no apparent reason, except, probably, an increase of about £800 in the traffic receipts for the last week; Cork and Bandon and Cork and Passage rather buyers; Belfast Junctions, Droghedas and Midlands, without change in tone; Limericks done at 5s. reduction.

The report from the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company is printed. It states that the total traffic receipts show an increase of £4,152 5s. 1d. over the corresponding half-year in 1858. The balance available for dividend on the ordinary shares is £2,292 16s. 2d., and out of this the directors recommend a dividend of 5s. per share, after payment of which £864 6s. 2d. will remain to be carried over.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 22.

OPENING PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅝ ¾
Account,	...	...	94⅞ 5
New Threes,	...	...	95⅛
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	95⅛ 5
Account,	...	...	95⅛
New Threes,	...	...	95⅛ ¼ ⅛
12-30 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94⅞ ¾
Account	...	...	94⅞
New Threes	...	...	94⅞ 5
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅞ ¾
Account,	...	...	94⅞ ¾
New Threes,	...	...	94⅞ 5
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94⅞ ¾
Account,	...	...	94⅞ ¾
New Threes,	...	...	94⅞ 5

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 230 30; Exchequer Bills, 24; Caledonians, 94 to ¼; Eastern Counties, 57⅛; Great Northern, 109⅛ 9; Great Northern A, 98; Great Westerns, 69¾ ½; Great Western of Canada, 12⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100¾; London and North Western, 99⅛ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, 39¾ 40¾; South Eastern, 88⅛ ¾ 9; Midland Stock, 108⅛ ¾; Mexican, 21⅛ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92¾; York and North Midland, 77¾; Turkish, Old, 80 79¾; Turkish, New, 66¾ ¾ 7. Consols opened at 95 to ⅛, advanced to ¼ buyers, and are now very firm at 3-16⅛. Shares have improved, and are very firm at an advance of one-fourth to one-half per cent. Belgian Shares in demand. Canadians flat.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Owing to the increased confidence in the position of politics, combined with the ease of the Money market, considerable buoyancy prevails to-day in the Stock Exchange. Funds exhibit a fresh advance of one-fourth per cent. The improvement of a like amount has taken place in most of the Railway Stocks.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, 6⅛ ½; Caledonians, 93¾ 4; Chester and Holyhead, 50⅛ 1½; Eastern Counties, 57⅛ 8; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81⅛ 2⅛; Great Northern, 109⅛ ¾; Great Northern A, 98 9; Grand Trunk of Canada, 69⅛ ½; Great Western do., 12 5-16 7-16; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100⅛ ¾; London and North Western, 99⅛ ¾ ¾; London and South Western, 92¾; Leeds Northern, 47¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40⅛ ¾; South Eastern, 88¾ 9; North British, 61⅛ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92¾ 3⅛; York and North Midland, 76⅛ 7; Turkish, 79¾ 80⅛. Consols closed 95⅛ ¼. Shares continued very firm, with the exception of North Eastern and Caledonians. Canadians steady. French and Belgians firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Times' City Article.)

Tuesday Evening.

The large majority last night in favor of the Government caused funds to open to-day with great firmness, which has been fully maintained to the close. The tone of the market, especially in the afternoon, was very good. The applications for discount at the Bank are on a fair average scale. In the open market the rate continues at a fraction under 4 per cent. In foreign Exchanges in the afternoon there was no change of importance from the rates of last post. The Railway market has shown an increased firmness, and in several of the leading stocks an advance has taken place.

(Daily News' City Article.)

Tuesday Evening.

The victory obtained by ministers being regarded as a guarantee for the ratification of the French treaty, a decided improvement occurred in the Stock Exchange. The funds closed with a firm appearance, at a rise of ⅛ per cent. In all instances the closing prices were the best of the day. The Bank bills are discounted at 3 per cent.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEBRUARY 22.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	94⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	94⅛⅛⅛
Ditto for new account, 8th March	...	...	94⅛ ¾
BANKS.			
National Bank, £25 paid,	...		..61⅛xd & b
STEAM.			
City of Dublin, £100 paid	...	...	89
MINES.			
Connorree Mining Company of Ireland, limited	...		4⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	...	...	9¾
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Ballymena, £50 paid	...	...	43
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid,	...	...	46⅛
Dublin and Drogheda,	...	...	77⅛
Great Southern and Western Stock,	...	...	112⅛xd
Waterford and Limerick,	...	...	26⅛
PREFERENCE SHARES.			
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent., perpetual,	...	...	6⅛x
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual			98x
Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent. redeemable	...		51⅛

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 29th February. Names to be furnished on or before the 28th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols......	94⅛ ⅛	94⅛ ⅛	94⅛		94⅛	
Ditto for account......	—	94⅛ ⅛	—	94⅛ ⅛	93⅛	
3 per Cent. Reduced......						
New 3 per Cent Stock......	94⅛ 94	94⅛ ⅛	94⅛⅛⅛	93⅛ ⅛	93⅛ 94	94⅛ 94
Ditto for account......	94 94⅛	94⅛ ⅛	94⅛	—	93⅛ 94	94
Bank Stock......						

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at a quarter past 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 18, amounted to 52,386 copies, making an average of 8,731 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, [Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights only—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	...	One and Six p.m. daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	...	Six p.m. daily.
America (Porland), (Q.)	...	Ten a.m., Feb. 23.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.)	...	Six p.m., Feb. 23.
Constantinople via Marseilles	...	Six p.m., Feb. 23.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.)	...	Six p.m., Feb. 26.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.),	...	One p.m., Feb. 26.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	...	Six p.m., Feb. 26.

N.B., Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

DUBLIN CASTLE LEVEE, DRAWINGROOM, AND PATRICK'S BALL. Noblemen and Gentlemen requiring Court Dresses, Naval, Military, Militia, or Deputy Lieutenant's uniforms, for the approaching Levee, are respectfully informed that we are prepared with a very large assortment, complete, with Cocked Hats, Shakos, Busbies, Swords, Buckles, &c., for sale or Hire.

An early application is solicited. SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON, Military and Court Tailors, 2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

N.B.—We have just received, per the Herald, our first consignment of new Spring Goods from the Scotch Markets.

WANTED Active AGENTS for the IRISH TIMES, in all the important towns in the North of Ireland. Applications for agencies to be made to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 23.

MORE lucrative studies are taught in Maynooth than the formal lessons of dull theology. If medicine is ignored, something is done for conveyancing and will-drawing. No man can so quickly disinherit a family, and hand over a dying man's property to a connection of the clergy or a votary of the Church, as your Romish priest. Standing like a shadow between the agitated soul and eternity, he can terrify or seduce into acquiescence. His hand wields the pen of a ready writer. Six minutes suffice to beggar sons, daughters, and grandchildren, under the experienced manipulation of a clerical will-drawer. Is the art of drafting testamentary documents taught in Maynooth? Is there ever an attorney "in retreat" within its walls, whose penance consists in an incessant drawing out of blank wills? When the priest is summoned, is his first care to look at a legal treatise on wills, and does he carry the most simple and approved forms with him on his way, to facilitate the departure of the dying?

The Court of Probate, Dublin, has this week unveiled some dark scenes in the dying chamber. In one case, a Roman Catholic priest, named Langan, drew up a will which gave £400 to a niece. The testator had been lunatic. The priest was sent for only on the day the will was made. The will at first contained a clause in favour of the Rev. John Langan, the drawer, but the name "John" was erased for "Tom," the drawer's brother. After all, attorneys draw wills cheaper than priests.

Another case strikes us, for the unparalleled effrontery exhibited before the Court. A man named Denis Coogan, upwards of 80 years of age, is at the point of death. His wife sends for a relation, who is also a priest. Fifteen minutes suffice for prayers, confession, absolution, and the sacraments, and six minutes more for the completion of a will! This will, drawn up by the priest, gives the poor man's property to Mrs. Coogan, the priest's relative, and by it one son, three daughters, and several grandchildren, are suddenly disinherited.

The scene at this dying man's bedside is an awful one. Short shrift had he when, apparently unconscious, he is asked to give directions as to his will. Not a whisper comes from his lips, and his eyes are gazing into the unseen world. But the priest is a man of business; he draws out the will, and holds the clammy hand until a mark is made; two witnesses then sign their names, and the property is safe with a child of the church.

Various metaphysical treatises are read in Maynooth. The curriculum of study contains a few moral treatises. The effect of both may be seen from the following extract of the evidence:—

"Judge Keatinge—Did the testator, sir, give you any authority at all to draw up a will for him?

"Witness—I have a moral certainty that he did consent to my drawing the will.

"Were you his confessor?—I don't understand you, my lord.

"Did he make a confession to you?—Of course he did; because if he did not I would not have administered the other sacraments to him.

"Cross-examined by Dr. Millar—Witness recommended that the deceased should settle his temporary affairs; after the will was drawn up it was read to the testator by witness, and he affixed his mark to it in the presence of the two attesting witnesses; the testator, I think, signed it first.

"Have you a moral certainty that he signed it first?—No.

"As you are a casuist, have you a metaphysical certainty?—No; I have a moral certainty.

"Which is the strongest—a positive, moral, or metaphysical certainty?—I should say they are all alike.

"May I ask you, what is a moral certainty?—I cannot tell you. (Laughter.)

"Judge Keatinge—Then you don't know what you have been swearing about. (Laughter.)"

There were marks of interlineation in the will, and dates were found to have been inserted at a later time, by the difficult colour of the ink. These dates were put in by the priest long subsequently to the drawing of the will, yet he assured the attorney for the plaintiff, in writing, that "He had never seen "the will after he drew it up." The unblushing audacity with which the falsehood is acknowledged cannot be paralleled:—

"A letter, dated August 27th, 1858, was here placed in the witness' hand, which he had addressed to Mr. Rynd, the plaintiff's attorney, denying that he had seen the will since the time he drew it up.

"Dr. Millar—Was that a true statement you made in that letter?—No; I knew that I had seen the will.

"Why did you say you had not seen it then?—To prevent further litigation.

"Judge Keatinge—Then you told him what you believed to be untrue for the purpose of avoiding further litigation?—*I did.*

"Dr. Millar—Which was that, a metaphysical or moral untruth, telling a little white lie to an attorney, according to your knowledge of the school-books?—I WAS PERFECTLY WELL AWARE IT WAS FALSE.

"Judge Keatinge—That is really very startling evidence for a gentleman to give: that he wrote that which he perfectly well knew to be false. From the information you have acquired, what was the property of the testator?—I don't understand you.

"Surely, sir, you don't pretend to misunderstand my question?—He had a small farm and some stock."

The Jury at once found the will invalid, and Judge Keatinge observed that "The Court of Pro"bate would soon be deprived of cases of disputed "wills, if the Roman Catholic clergy would cease "to draw them."

Roman Catholics sometimes consider Protestants to be actuated by sectarian hostility, if they censure such acts on the part of the Romish priesthood. But in these cases both plaintiffs and defendants were Roman Catholics. In both the will was drawn by the priest; in the last case the testator's funds and property were assigned to a relative of the priest, to the ruin of his children and descendants. The suit was brought by Roman Catholics in spite of the priest. Well may the Roman Catholics of Ireland rejoice in the Constitution under which they possess this liberty. At Rome, and lately in the Æmilian provinces, to accuse a priest was a crime punished as treason. The question is, how long are Roman Catholics to possess this privilege? Dr. Keatinge is a Protestant Judge, and the part which the priest assumed in the last case was discovered chiefly by his close and persistent questioning. A Roman Catholic judge might have acted differently. He might have silenced a witness and have screened the priest, or, at least, he would not have offended the church by too strict an examination. There are seven Roman Catholic Judges at present; there is almost a certainty of nine. Roman Catholic parents who wish to leave their property to their children may well pray that no nominee of the Papacy be made judge of the Court of Probate.

THE sapient newspaper proprietors who endeavoured to inoculate Mr. Gladstone with an idea that paper would rise 40 per cent. in price if the duty were taken off, just reverse the motto of Free-traders. These gentlemen assert, that whenever there is a deficiency of revenue, all that has to be done is to lower the duty, increased consumption in consequence of lowness of price recouping the revenue. Free-traders shrink from applying this principle to duties on tea, sugar, or spirits, where its effects would be felt by the working classes. They apply it only to those articles which are consumed by the wealthy, such as French wines, kid gloves, cloth of gold, and nutmegs. The astounding principle of the "Newspaper proprietors" is, "the "higher the duty the cheaper the paper." As Mr. Gladstone's Budget, from beginning to end, is a bundle of contradictions, fears are entertained that he may be induced to retain the Paper-duty. To do so would, we know, be directly opposed to Free Trade principles, but that is one reason why Mr. Gladstone will consent, on the maxim, we suppose, that the exception proves the rule.

The plea of the newspaper proprietors is, that everybody, as in America, will be able to make paper; there will be a fearful advance in the cheap press; paper will be consumed to tenfold the quantity; and, since Ireland has become prosperous, there will be a lamentable deficiency of rags. Without rags, they say, paper cannot be made in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, and hence paper will rise in value.

This precious argument depends upon the assertion that rags are necessary for the production of paper. Mr. Gladstone indicated that we might first extract champagne from rhubarb, and then make paper of the refuse. The French Emperor may keep his invaluable rags at an export duty of 50 per cent., while he sells us the paper itself. Our manufacturers ought to know that excellent paper can be made without the necessity of importing the cast-off garments of French beggars or Irish paupers.

But is France herself dependent upon her rags? There are good chemists and enterprising manufacturers in France, as our cotton lords may ere long discover. Frenchmen have long since directed their energies to find a substitute for rags, and they have succeeded. Chlorine has enabled them to make paper out of apparently intractable materials. Paper is made in France of straw, potato refuse, hempstalks, nettles, flax, hops, maize, cuttings of hides, cabbage stalks, and the stems of the sunflower. Jacob Scaffers published an account of his discoveries in the art of paper-making, in a book of sixty pages, every page being made of a different material. He could get paper out of the bark of the willow, the beech, lime, mulberry, out of dyers' weed, thistle, fir cones, and wood shavings.

But, without entering upon any tedious process, we have three sources, from any one of which an abundant supply of the raw material for paper can be procured. In India we have the plantain, which produces in a single acre as much nutritious food as 144 acres of wheat, and 9,000lbs of fibre annually, at a cost of £9. We have the Manilla hemp, so often the only reliance of the mariner on a lee shore when all other cables have parted. This plant, and others of the same genus, grows naturally in India, but it can be procured in any quantity from the Manilla Islands. Our own West India Islands supply us with an immense quantity of material, in shape of refuse. The waste of sugar cane makes excellent paper. Specimens of it were presented to the Duke of Newcastle, in 1853, by Dr. Camen, of Bath.

Passing over the fact that 10,000 tons of hopbine are annually flung away as refuse in England, let us turn to Ireland. If this vaunted Treaty with France is, as Mr. Gladstone asserts, to increase the linen manufacture of Ireland, our farmers must cultivate so remunerative a crop, or our manufacturers must import flax from India. Indeed, a company is formed for the express purpose of growing flax in India for Irish looms. The refuse of this flax can be readily reduced to pulp, and recent experience has shown that, by divesting it of silica, it is worth £70 the ton for the manufacture of paper.

As long as there was a prospect of the duty being removed without competition with France, so long all newspaper proprietors assailed the tax, and subscribed largely to procure an agitation for its abolition. What they fear is, competition with cheap journals, and the pretence of a deficiency of material is merely an excuse to screen their selfishness. Every fibrous plant will make paper, and it is to be hoped that our chemists are as skilful and our manufacturers are as enterprising as Frenchmen.

Our fear is, not that Mr. Gladstone will be misled by the representations of certain gentlemen who, without consulting their brethren, call themselves a deputation from the Irish press. He is sharp-sighted, and can discern the selfish motive so ill concealed. But in 1853 Mr. Gladstone pronounced the tax "to "be inconvenient in form," to be "inexpedient, and "impolitic" to "impose a burden totally dispropor"tioned to the amount of revenue levied," and to be "essentially bad in itself." These were Mr. Gladstone's sentiments in 1853; but, in his utter recklessness of principle, in his complete abandonment of all stability of opinion, we daresay he will endeavour to seduce a stray vote or two, by consulting the interests of a barefaced monopoly, unless public opinion render such additional tergiversation impossible.

THE *Evening Mail* of last night contains what purports to be a remonstrance from "a deputation from "the Press of Ireland," to Mr. Gladstone, against any alteration in the newspaper stamp. Such a deputation must be entirely a self-elected body. We have not been consulted in any way upon the subject, and, as possessing by far the largest circulation of any Conservative paper in Ireland, and as liberal subscribers to the Committee of Newspaper Proprietors, we should have been among the first to be consulted, if this deputation were intended to represent other than private interests. We have ascertained that the proprietors of other journals have not been consulted either. And we look upon it as a most unwarrantable act on the part of three or four individuals to usurp the title of a "deputation "from the Press of Ireland," when the opinion of that Press was not requested upon the subject.

We will be glad to learn the names of the individuals who formed this "deputation," and the authority by which they assumed a right to represent the Irish Press.

The *Times* on Mr. Du Cane's Motion:—

It is not without reason that Mr. Du Cane describes his objections to the Budget as emphatically Conservative. His speech is that of a politician brought up in the straightest sect of Conservatism, at the foot of some financial Gamaliel, whose heart he is possibly breaking by the rigour with which he carries out lessons that the teacher himself has learnt to think better of. Mr. Du Cane is a zealot for the consistencies, the safeties, and the proprieties. He has got up Hansard—and it does not require to go very far back—against the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his present colleague at the Home-office. He holds to the letter of the compact on which the Income-tax has been so long and so cheerfully endured. He can still view it as a tax for extraordinary occasions, and sees no such occasion in the present conjuncture. He holds that till the revenue balances the expenditure there can be no remission; and he cannot regard the Income-tax as part of the revenue. He quotes Adam Smith when Adam Smith is on his side. He believes what he sees, and he sees that our lower and middle classes prefer malt liquor to weak foreign wine. He sees, too, that France and England are both arming, and therefore may be presumed to be foes, who can only make a treaty for one to dictate and the other to truckle to. Need we say more? Is not Mr. Du Cane thoroughly up to the actual state of things? Is he not "posted" to the facts of the case? It is conclusive against the Budget, which by every fact and every rule is a monster, a prodigy, an experiment, a merely cutting adrift of the State ship, and sending it down the Maelstrom. So far, Mr. Du Cane is the unexceptionable exponent of a most respectable view. But, when all this has been said; and more, when all this has been admitted, there remains the question, which fifty Conservative young gentlemen might be unable to answer—do the existing circumstances of the country amount to an occasion worthy of this extraordinary expedient? The Budget is announced as such, and can only be defended as such. It rests on no common rules. It represents the accumulated demands of a nation which for seven years has only been able to conduct its business from hand to mouth, and has been content to pay its way. Such a measure may well be beyond the wisdom of an ingenious and painstaking tyro well read in great authorities, in the debates, and one or two blue-books. A man may be a very good officer, and may do his duty in all circumstances, and yet not know when it is proper to give battle, and risk an army for a victory; nay, even when battle may be given without risk.

The Budget stands upon considerations out of the usual view of finance. Mr. Gladstone would not belie so many predictions, and lay himself open to the rebukes of a schoolboy, but for a great cause, and that cause is stated by Mr. Du Cane, and others before him, as the threatening aspect of our great military neighbour, and the wish to propitiate those whom we would rather not have to reduce by other means. When it is urged that the Budget would make us enrich and strengthen a foe at equal cost to ourselves, that is the misrepresentation of a truth. Under this injurious insinuation there is a truth, and that truth is the financial and political relations of this country with her Continental neighbours, chiefly those who lie nearest. Now, it is proverbial that people see least what is nearest, and acquire a stupid familiarity with evils that have nothing to say for themselves, except that they are intimate, urgent, inveterate, unkind, and unnatural. Let anybody, raising himself from the dust of paltry collisions and the mud of prejudice, take a survey of our relations with all Western and Southern Europe—that is to say, with France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy—and he will see something wrong; something for which there is blame somewhere, and for which a remedy is much to be desired. The ordinary explanation is, that neighbours are natural foes; but this is as bad an excuse between nations as between individuals. If a policy, a morality, or a religion, be good for anything at all, it must be good for the reconciliation of those who have actually most to do with one another. At present these feelings have come to such a head that Mr. Du Cane, and the speakers generally on his side, think it no impropriety to assume that England and France are arming against one another, that the demands of France arise out of the expenses of her armaments against us, and our own deficit out of our necessary defences against her. It is also assumed that Spain simply reflects the policy and feelings of France, and acts as she directs. With the Italian people France is almost everything; we are nothing. But how stands the matter of finances between us and these nations? We are the worst neighbours possible. Their tariffs are almost prohibitive, and ours is not much less so. Indeed, as regards the chief staple produce of all these countries—the wine—we continue a duty which had its origin in political animosity, and which completely excludes all ordinary qualities. There is nothing in this respect to choose between our tariff and that of France; both are intended to injure, and ours also to insult. It is under tariffs of this sort, sinking our commercial relations to the lowest possible point, that we find England and France wasting many millions a year in the preparations for war, and asking every week the question whether there will be war, and when, and how, and why. All this is admitted, and forms the common argument of Mr. Gladstone and his Conservative opponents; but they reason differently upon it. Mr. Du Cane says, "Because there is international hatred, jealousy, threats of war, armaments, and a deficit, therefore keep up your tariffs, don't squander a farthing of revenue, concede nothing, put off deeds of love to days of peace, and, finally, arm, arm, arm." Mr. Gladstone says, "Because there is international hatred, jealousy, threats of war, armaments, and deficit, therefore reduce your tariff, surrender revenue gained by ill means, concede all you fairly can, seize the opportunity of kindness, meet the advances of your neighbours, and if possible disarm."

The case made out against Mr. Gladstone's Budget is, in fact, the case for it. Had the Conservatives been content to say that there was nothing at all extraordinary in the present state of things, and no more case against a financial revolution than for it, though the statement would have required some strength of assertion, it would at least have been logically consistent. In this case Mr. Gladstone would have had the painful duty of making allusions to the state of feeling known to exist in France, and the countries that reflect her politics, and to the formidable preparations within easy reach of our shores. He would have had to claim a profoundly and truly Christian character for his Budget. The Conservatives have relieved him of this part of his task. Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Horsman, and Mr. Du Cane, and a crowd of speakers, all anxious to see the Budget wrecked on the Treaty, have brought out into the fullest relief the feeling which not even treaties, not identity of interests, not community of arms, not a thousand natural ties, have hitherto prevented from rising year after year, and swaying the governors of either shore. It is to them that we are indebted for the evidence that France is now more formidable and menacing than ever. On this point, then, Mr. Gladstone may spare himself. He need not convince any of his antagonists of what they are anxious to proclaim. They have proved abundantly a lamentable state of feeling between England and her nearest neighbours, and an extraordinary crisis of these feelings, driving both sides to a ruinous expenditure.—Here, then, is the crisis for an exceptional Budget, and for the interposition of an Income-tax, if that will meet the emergency. It is just such a crisis as Sir R. Peel himself had laid down for the use of this great weapon of finance. We use it in the confidence that, by enabling us to lower the tariff, it will also enable us to win the confidence of our neighbours, induce them to contract their armaments, and so allow us to contract ours also, and reduce our expenditure.

The *Morning Herald* on the Debate upon the Budget:—

It is not to be supposed that, because the House of Commons has refused to discuss the Commercial Treaty in the manner suggested by Mr. Disraeli, the Ministerial project will therefore escape the necessary criticism. The decision on Monday night must be considered in the light of a determination on the part of the House to exercise its full right of judgment in its own way rather than as an abnegation of its critical privileges in favour of the authors of the Treaty and the Budget. It was one way of saying that the artifices which have been used by the Government to push the Treaty into the hands of the people are sufficiently transparent as for once to admit of a discussion in the manner desired by the Cabinet; and that the House of Commons is, in fact, not to be caught napping. The Ministerial eagerness for a complete investigation collapses into a mere figure of speech, and is about as truly indicative of the actual state of the Cabinet mind as the desire expressed by a ticket-of-leave man, that his conduct should be submitted to a jury of his countrymen, can be regarded as settling the question of his guilt or innocence. The most effective way of proving to the country a real desire to consult the national welfare and predilections would have been to have adopted a little less secrecy in the negociations with France; to have given to the country, through some medium or other, an intimation of this great project; and at least to have withdrawn all appearance of that haste and want of deliberateness which has been so offensively manifest in the Ministerial proceedings. Ardent supporters of the Budget and its foster-sister the Treaty may be led to suppose that the division on Monday night indicates an indirect approval of the whole financial scheme. It is nothing of the kind. The result of it will be that the House will scrutinise with more than ordinary precision the nature of the complex proposal of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues; for it must be remembered that the discussion comes on in spite and not in consequence of the conduct of the Ministers. People will be inclined to think that a cause the defence of which makes Mr. Gladstone almost savage, and puts Lord Palmerston on his most unparliamentary behaviour, lacks that genuineness which is wanted to command success. The assertion that your adversary "has not a leg to stand on" is not very valuable as an argument, nor as an oratorical display is it very dignified. But we must conclude that Lord Palmerston was contagiously affected by Sir Robert Peel's speech on the volunteers, and imagined that, to be persuasive, it is necessary to be almost impertinent.

We may be said, indeed, to be already in the very midst of the discussion upon the double-headed Budget. The usual compliments have passed from the Treasury bench to the Opposition about a fair stand up-fight, and the general platitudes about a struggle for power have been conceded by the Ministers with all available good humour. Mr. Gladstone wrapped up his individual feelings in a back-handed compliment to Mr. Du Cane, which, no doubt, was duly appreciated. It must be confessed that none are entitled to speak with more authority than her Majesty's Ministers upon what constitutes a struggle for power, as they have so lately gone through that operation, *pure et simple*, with temporary success. But, with all deference to them, this question is not a struggle for power or for the success of any particular party. It is a fight for the establishment of certain principles of commerce, and for the adoption of a few detailed arrangements. It depends entirely upon the Government how far the death of a Ministry is to be involved in it. If they obstinately refuse to yield those points which the country has determined shall be altered, they must submit to a defeat; but we take it that the object of this week's debate is not to turn out the Ministry, but that the majority of the people may have their own way in some few matters of importance. The Government must know by this time that the whole Budget is full of objections. It has the misfortune of conveying a very generally recognised principle of finance up to a certain point, and there leaving it for the adoption of a tumble-down principle concocted of the contradictory elements of free trade, stringent prohibition, and "one-sided reciprocity."

If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had boldly stated to the House that the financial prospects of the country were sufficiently prosperous to enable him to make a radical change in the British tariff, and that he proposed that the year 1860 should see the first instalment of a general extinction of the system of Customs duties; and if he had followed this up by an account of those relaxations with which comparatively few people have quarrelled; and had added that, with the permission of the House, the Government would, in the ensuing autumn, negociate a treaty with the Emperor of the French on the principle of mutual advantage—he might probably have carried his point. But this is precisely what has not been done. The Government transaction looks very like an intention to purchase the goodwill of the French Emperor by giving to the English people an apparent extension of free trade; and the infatuation of Mr. Cobden for his pet crotchet cannot shield the Ministers from the consequences of their blunder. The well-known principles of the Ministerial negociator are an additional reason why the Government should have been especially on their guard, and why the country ought to have been duly informed of this commercial plot. As it was, they sent to France a man whom the English people have never trusted to do more than make a speech, and gave him free orders to negociate a most exceptional proceeding, which is confessedly more intimately connected with our political than our commercial position before Europe. If, under these circumstances, the House of Commons should refuse to be bound by an understanding set on foot by a private member, the Government who ratified it must bear the blame.

It is very possible that the consciousness of strength now possessed by the English people may diminish the sensitiveness which they would otherwise have felt on the occasion of this Treaty. But this does not affect their real dislike to it; and the reception which the Treaty has met with shows that we could do the French nation a greater service by rejecting than by acquiescing it. The strongest argument which the Government can adduce against the charge of undue preference of French interests is the feeble reply that the French are making a corresponding outcry about the special advantages which have been obtained for England. Even when Lord Granville has proved, as he is strictly entitled to do on this supposition, that neither English nor French understand what their own interests are, there still remains the most important inference of all, that, whatever may be the reasons, the Treaty is as unpopular on one side of the Channel as it is on the other. The balance is so unevenly maintained in this precious document as to stamp it as an impossible settlement of the interests of two nations. If it is for the special advantage of England, this is surely a rather sharp method of exercising the friendly spirit towards a neighbour, and if it is to the advantage of France, that is sufficient reason for its immediate rejection by the English people. The particular mission which the Treaty seems especially formed to fulfil is, to provide a ground for quarrel at some future time between the two countries. For though statesmen have, for a long time past, been dragging the two countries together by the ears, they have never yet been able to establish anything but the most respectful civility between them; and the promotion of a forced intimacy by means of an unfair agreement will hardly contribute to the cause of peace and good-will.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Ministerialists have won in the preliminary skirmish of the Budget campaign, but the result by no means indicates success throughout the war. Mr. Disraeli had merely raised a question of Parliamentary procedure, and had done so, not as leader of the Conservatives, but as an eminent member of Parliament, differing from the Government as to the best mode of conducting the discussion on the whole question of Treaty and Budget. He brought forward the motion without consulting the other leaders of the party—not wishing, I suppose, to commit them in any way to his own individual opinions, nor to make a party struggle of the affair. Mr. Horsman, certainly an able member of the Liberal party, concurred with Mr. Disraeli; so did Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Brocklehurst. I must also record that many of the Conservative party—at least fourteen—voted on this occasion with Ministers; possibly differing with Mr. Disraeli as to the best mode of procedure, or possibly influenced by a wish to strengthen the alliance with France—for many Conservatives, not supporters of the Budget as a whole, support the Treaty for its political value. The real tug of war comes on this evening, on Mr. Du Cane's motion against the sacrifice of revenue, and against the additional Income-tax.

The debate last evening was not very lively; Mr. Disraeli limited himself almost entirely to the question of precedent and procedure. Mr. Gladstone did not much travel out of the same track, and in one of the cases where he did he was not very happy. He made a kind of side hit at Lord Derby's Government, for having concluded with Denmark a treaty regarding trade marks, which was not submitted to Parliament, as it ought to have been. Mr. Gladstone, who nearly know everything, does not know law, and the Attorney-General—his own colleague—in explaining the law as to treaties, stated, amid the cheers of the Opposition, who applied the correction, that a treaty regarding trade marks or patterns of design need not be submitted to Parliament. The only other feature of interest in the debate was Disraeli's very happy reference to the legislative members. He said, with peculiar emphasis, bending over the table, and looking at Mr. Bright—"With respect to the Legislative Chamber of France, I am surprised that advanced Liberals should either speak in disparagement of that body, or exult in the fact that its members had not had an opportunity for the exercise of their functions. The Legislative Chamber of France is elected by universal suffrage. (Opposition cheers.) The Legislative Chamber of France is chosen by ballot. (Opposition cheers.) The Legislative Chamber of France is sent in from electoral districts; and if they be salaried members, why, when advanced opinions are triumphant, it will be found that they have only anticipated the idea of a British member of Parliament." (Loud Opposition cheers.)

Bright looked especially uncomfortable as these words rang through the House, amid the sympathy of certainly two-thirds of its members.

No division is anticipated this evening. There will probably be none.

As to political prospects generally, I should not augur a very tranquil session for the Ministry, even if they do succeed in carrying the Budget. If they carry it, they will incur a permanent unpopularity amongst many classes. I give you on this point a quotation from a Ministerial pen. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* (a thorough Whig paper), who writes in to-day's paper:—"While I find a general anticipation that the Ministry will carry the Budget substantially, there seems to be quite as general an impression that the resolutions to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer must be very materially modified before the House will agree to them, and that no bills to be founded on them as they stand have any chance of becoming law. I find many rather shrewd observers, too, of opinion that even if the Government carry their Budget, the agitation and irritation caused by it will so weaken their position that they are very little likely to survive the session, and that the Reform Bill may very likely give them their *coup de grace*. The immense effect of Mr. Gladstone's masterly speech has a good deal evaporated, and those who a week ago were loud in praise of his courage are now sententious on the subject of his 'rashness.' He certainly has lodged an alarming number of bears, and I fear he has had a very uncomfortable time with them ever since he has been well enough to receive deputations. The absolute concession to France of our power of levying an export duty on coal, while we leave her in possession of her own export duties on raw silk and rags; the omission to secure some modification of the differential duties in favour of French shipping; and the unfairness of admitting French manufactured silk goods free, while our own are to be exposed to a heavy *ad valorem* duty—are the points in the Treaty I hear most perseveringly assailed. When an attempt is made to stop the mouths of objectors by such remarks as that the Treaty is but the first step of France towards free trade—that we ought to be glad it secures so much, instead of quarrelling with it for not obtaining more—that it is not fair to regard its stipulations in the light of a bargain, in which every *quid* ought to be purchased by its *quo*—the answer is, 'Then, why a treaty at all?' I fear the prospects of popularity for the Treaty do not improve with time; and if it be accepted by Parliament, as I presume it will be, I am forced to the conclusion that such acceptance will be rather in deference to the presumed necessities of the political position, than to any satisfaction with the stipulations of the Treaty itself." These, you will bear in mind, are the anticipations of a friend, who would, if he could, "prophesy smooth things."

NORTH DUBLIN UNION—YESTERDAY.

The board held their ordinary weekly meeting yesterday,

H. J. M'FARLANE, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The other guardians present were:—Mr. B. Norwood, J.P.; Mr. Thomas Arkins, Mr. J. Archbold, Mr. H. Ingram, Mr. H. Robinson, P.L.I.; Mr. G. Thorp, Captain Lindsay, D.L., J.P.; Mr. W. Graham, Mr. M. Gavagan.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, 1,867; admitted during the week, 94; born, 1; discharged, 73; died, 5; remaining last Saturday, 1,884.

After disposing of the usual routine business, the board adjourned.

THOMAS-STREET LITERARY SOCIETY.—A meeting of this society will be held on Friday evening next, in St. Catherine's School-rooms, Thomas-court, at eight o'clock. Subject of essay—"The British Seaman." Visiters are invited.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Windsor Castle, Feb. 22.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena, rode on horseback yesterday morning in the Riding-house of Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, went to the South Kensington Museum yesterday morning, and presided at a meeting of the Council of the Horticultural Society, when Mr. Nesfield explained his plans for the laying out of the new garden at Kensington-gore.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the performance at Covent-garden Theatre in the evening with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Desart, Lord De Tabley, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros. Lord de Tabley and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Lord Camoys and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

Viscountess Palmerston's Assembly.—Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained a distinguished circle at dinner on Saturday last, at their residence in Piccadilly, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley, Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord West, Lord Dunkellin, Hon. George Cavendish, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Russell, and Mr. A. Montgomery. Lady Palmerston had a brilliant reception after dinner, her saloons being thrown open shortly after ten o'clock. Their Highnesses Prince Gholam Mahomed, son of Tippo Sultan, and Prince Feroze Shah, grandson of Tippoo Sultan, were among the early visitors. Among the general company were—The Earl of Cork, the Countess of Desart, Viscount Castlerosse, Lord J. Browne, Lady Dufferin, the Right Hon. Henry Herbert, M.P.; the Right Hon. Sir W. Somerville, M.P.; the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.; Colonel Greville, M.P., and Lady Rose Greville, Mr. Bellew, M.P.; Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P.; Mr. O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. Delany, &c. The assembly did not separate till midnight.

Lord John Russell entertained at dinner, on Saturday, at his residence in Chesham-place, the Hon. George H. C. Byng, M.P.; the Hon. G. Elliot, Sir Michael Seymour, M.P.; Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P.; Mr. Rich, M.P.; Mr. George Russell, Mr. C. J. Cavendish, &c.

Mr. W. F. Hume, M.P., entertained at dinner in Curzon-street, on Saturday last, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. James Whiteside, Lord Claud Hamilton, Hon. F. Lygon, M.P.; Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, M.P.; Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P.; Mr. Rolt, M.P.; and Mr. Richard Long, M.P.

Captain M'Clintock, R.N., will have conferred upon him the honour of knighthood by her Majesty, at the next Levee, at St. James' Palace.

We regret to learn that Miss Nightingale's health, which has for some time caused much uneasiness to her relatives, continues to decline.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Elvidge's Royal Hotel, Kildare-street:—Captain Creagh, Mrs. Creagh, Miss Christina Creagh, and suite, Dangan Castle, County Clare; Thomas E. Hodner, Esq.; the Rev. C. Green and son; Mrs. C. Sutton and child. Departures—The Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, the Hon. Mrs. W. Stannus, the Hon. Miss Letitia Fitzgerald, and the Hon. Miss Georgina Fitzgerald, for Danesfort, Cavan.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray:—The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Clogher and Mrs. Maude and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Pack and suite. Departures—Captain J. C. Coote, Mrs. Coote, Major Coote, and Mrs. Sydney Cosby and suite, for the Hall, Stradbally; Mr. and Mrs. Pennant and suite, for Cheltenham.

The Army.

It is understood that the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the large memorial which is to be erected at Brompton Barracks to the memory of those officers and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea will take place on Friday next, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The 78th Highlanders are under orders to move from Fort George to Edinburgh this week. They are expected to arrive in Edinburgh on Friday.

A second batch of 11 guns, 68-pounders, cast in the old standard foundry in the Royal Arsenal, under the superintendence of Col. Wilmot, have been fired at the proof butt, Woolwich, and withstood the severe test of a couple of rounds extremely well. Each gun was loaded with 28lb. of powder and one shot, the highest proof charge, and exhibited no signs of injury. These guns were cast from metal known to be highly superior to those which burst on Friday last, and which were some of the experimental castings produced in the early stage of the new establishment, from Nova Scotia iron.

The General Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, on Tuesday visited the Armstrong gun factory, and the pattern-room where some of the guns are deposited, in Woolwich Arsenal.

Navy.

Letters received from the Edgar, 91, screw, at Portland, state that she was in hourly expectation of receiving orders to sail for Spithead, where her crew would be paid and granted leave.

Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, accompanied by Capts. George T. Gordon, commanding the steam reserve; A. Farquhar, her Majesty's ship Victory; and Flag-Lieut. Robinson, on Tuesday officially inspected the vessels comprising the first and second divisions of the steam reserve at that port. At the conclusion of the inspection the gallant Admiral expressed his satisfaction at the condition of the different vessels and the machinery.

The stern and quarters of the Princess Royal, 91, screw, in No. 2 dock at Portsmouth, have, as was expected, proved to be in a very rotten and defective state. This is especially the case with her transom and shelf pieces. The whole of our men-of-war which have been built and converted lately in such a hurried manner must, in the course of a few years, prove to be as defective in their sterns and quarters as the Princess Royal has, from the unseasoned state of the timber which has been used on those parts of the vessels.

The Rev. E. L. Bowman, chaplain, and Mr. Samuel Coles, naval instructor of her Majesty's ship Algiers, have been appointed to her Majesty's ship Nile, flag-ship of Sir Alexander Milne, on the North American and West Indian station.

Thanks.

Thos. Hall begs to acknowledge from Mrs. Parr, Stephen's-green; Mrs. Becket, of the Deanery School; and Mr. William Johnston, of Camden-street, 10s. each, towards the testimonial about to be presented to the Rev. W. C. Green, late curate of St. Peter's.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the members of the above society was held yesterday in their rooms, William-street—

Mr. William Cade in the chair.

Several subscriptions were handed in, amongst which were J. Mulligan, Poolbeg-street, £1 2s. 6d.; George Dingwall, Verdon Hotel, £1 2s. 6d.; Terence M'Cabe, Carlisle Tavern, £1 2s. 6d.; Hugh Coolahan, Trinity-street, £1 2s. 6d.; Isaac Cole, Roundtown, 10s.

The Secretary said that when they met on that day week, a most dangerous measure, both as regards the trade and the public, was impending over them. He had to congratulate them on their escape from its infliction. The society met it boldly and energetically, and the consequence is, that the obnoxious measure is not to extend to Ireland, and from what he (the secretary) could learn, it was very doubtful whether it would pass for England. He then detailed the measures the committee had taken to give effective opposition to the project. He read letters from several members of Parliament, all condemnatory of the measure. In one of those letters Mr. Scully, M.P., urges active and earnest co-operation with the English trade as the best means of defeating it, and concludes by stating that "the right course would be to consolidate into one simple statute for Ireland and England all those confused Acts of Parliament which now perplex and oppress the regular trader without benefiting the public." Another letter had been received yesterday, from the same honourable gentleman, in which he strongly urges the same views. It was but right to add that Mr. Scully, who was ever the friend of the trade, had exerted himself in a praiseworthy manner to avert the evil of such an infliction on society as the measure contemplated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., also, and several others stood well by them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. William Fitzpatrick said that the trade and the people of Ireland were deeply indebted to the society for the prompt and successful measures it took to defeat such an obnoxious measure, which, if carried into law, would do more to demoralise the people of this country than any enactment within the present century. After having dwelt at considerable length on the baneful effects the granting of such licences would entail, Mr. Fitzpatrick concluded amid applause.

Other matters in immediate relation to the trade having been discussed at some length, the meeting adjourned.

Bell v. Parker.—We learn, on good authority, that immediately before the trial of the 17th instant commenced, Mr. Bell, the plaintiff, offered in open court to stay all further proceedings, on receiving an apology and retractation of the slander.

Rathmines Old School-house.—The Rev. J. J. Black is to lecture next Friday evening.

Scots' Church, York-street, Kingstown.—The Rev. the Presbytery of Dublin will, on Thursday next, 23rd instant, at seven o'clock p.m., proceed with the induction of the Rev. Samuel J. Hanson to the pastoral charge of this church. The installation of this eloquent and popular minister will be according to the discipline and order of the Presbyterian Church, and will afford an opportunity to those who may be desirous of witnessing the form of induction adopted by this branch of one of the established churches of the nation.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

FRANCE.

The *Opinione Nationale* expresses its belief that France is getting into another war with Austria. In vain, it says, do diplomatists try to stay Europe on its slippery descent. There is but one solution for the Italian Question, and that is the total, radical, and irrevocable expulsion of Austria, and the foundation of a National Power in Italy. It is certain that both in the army and the general public there is a strong impression that war will break out again in the spring.

The news of the division on Mr. Disraeli's motion produced a very favourable effect on the Paris Bourse. Speculators conclude that public opinion in England is in favour of the Treaty of the Cabinet, of the French alliance, and of Italian independence.

Paris, Wednesday.—The *Patrie* declares itself authorised to state the rumours respecting the intentions of the Government to establish an Income-tax as without foundation.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Wednesday, Feb. 22.—The *Weimar Zeitung* of to-day says, we learn that the question concerning the capability to possess landed property by Jews of those provinces not mentioned in yesterday's Imperial decree, is reserved for decision by the future representatives of the country.

ITALY.

Rome, Tuesday, Feb. 21.—M. Thouvenel's despatch of the 12th was presented two days ago by the Duke of Grammont to Cardinal Antonelli. The Secretary of the Roman States has, in his reply, confined himself to stating that, immediately upon receiving the order of the Sovereign Pontiff, he will place the Nuncio at Paris in a position to communicate the intentions of the Papal Government. The most influential members of the Holy College affirm that the Pope holds in readiness a *motu proprio*, already signed, realising the promises of Gaeta, but that before promulgating it Pius Ninth demands that the patrimony of St. Peter shall be guaranteed to him.

RUSSIA AND THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

Paris, Feb. 22.—The Russian Government has expressed a wish to propose jointly with Prussia a Conference of the five Great Powers. It is asserted that Prussia, with certain reserves, has consented to join in this proposal.

TUSCANY.

Florence, Feb. 21st.—The Electoral Committee recommends annexation of Piedmont as the only programme which the candidates should profess. Baron Riccasoli has forbidden the distribution of Guerazzi's democrat protestation, the views contained in which are refuted in an article in the Government journal, *La Naice*. The journals publish accounts of anti-Pontifical demonstrations in the Marches.

PRUSSIA AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Berlin, Feb. 22nd.—Negociations between the Great Powers, in reference to the Italian question, are being regularly pursued. The basis upon which a conference is to be held is not yet agreed upon.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—12-5 p.m.—A decided improvement took place in the tone of the Bourse. Rentes have risen to 68.15. 3-20 p.m.—The market has been very animated, and Funds closed firm at an advance in prices at 68.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

The Speaker took the chair at 4 p.m.

Mr. NEWDEGATE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it is understood by the Government that the proposed reduction and abolition of impost duty, pursuant to Article 5 and 6 of the Treaty with France, are to take effect as regards the produce of other countries than France and her dependencies in virtue of the obligations of the said Treaty?

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied that the terms of the Treaty itself only applied to France; but if the question intended to raise the point as to what were the intentions of Government with regard to duties on productions of other nations—German silk, for example—he could not then state the course they meant to pursue; but he would state there was nothing whatever in the Treaty to prevent Parliament from acting in this respect precisely as they thought proper.

Sir C. BURRELL moved the second reading of the Window Cleaning Bill, stating it was intended to prevent the accidents which were constantly occurring.

Sir G. C. LEWIS opposed the bill as unnecessary, and moved an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months

After some discussion the amendment was agreed to, and the bill lost.

Attorneys and Solicitors Bill passed through committee.

On a motion for the second reading of the Election Petitions Act Amendment Bill,

Sir G. C. LEWIS observed the difficulty which arose from the conflict of public and private duties on calling out election petitions. It was impossible to separate the subject from that of corrupt practices, already before a select committee. He suggested the proper course would be to read the bill a second time, and then refer it to a committee.

A discussion followed, mainly on the point whether the bill could be referred to the actual committee on the Corrupt Practices Act, or to the distinct committee. Ultimately, the bill was read a second time, and the question as to which committee it was to be referred was adjourned.

The Charitable Trusts Bill was passed through committee. The Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty.

The SPEAKER announced that the petition against the election for King's County was withdrawn.

The other business of the House was disposed of, and,

The House adjourned shortly before 6 p.m.

London Corn Market, Feb. 22—(Usborne's Report).—At this day's market supplies again on a small scale. Weather harsh, though not so frosty. Wheat—English firmly maintained the full rates of Monday, and the same may be said of foreign. Floating cargoes arrive but slowly, however we expect a moderately fair supply from day to day. Flour steady. Indian corn continues in very good demand Barley rather against buyers. Rye not offering. Beans and peas fully as dear. Oats rather in favour of sellers.

Liverpool Produce Market, Feb. 23.—Sugar firm, full prices paid; unclayed Manilla sold at 33s 6d; and 8 hhds. Demerara at previous rates. Rum—About 60 puncheons Demerara have changed hands on secret terms. Rice quiet, 300 bags Arracan sold at 8s 9d.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Feb. 22.—6,000 bales sold, including 1,500 on speculation and for exportation, at Friday's rates.

Glasgow Corn Market, Feb. 22.—Moderate transactions during the week, at prices of last Monday. To-day's market well attended; supplies small. Wheat, in some instances, realised an advance of 3d. per 24 lbs. on foreign, and 3d. to 6d. on Scotch. Flour without change, either in value or demand. Barley—Scotch malting 6d. dearer. Foreign generally firmer for prices of this day week. Beans in fair request at former prices. Indian corn firmly held at 20s. 6d. Oats and oatmeal against buyers.

Salford Cattle Market, Feb. 22.—Beasts, 2,004; sheep, 5,576; calves, 314. Beasts—Best beef, 6½d. to 7d.; middling, 5½d. to 6d.; inferior, 4d. to 5d. Sheep—Best wedders, 8d. to 9d.; middling, 7½d. to 8d. Ewes, 5½d. to 6d. Calves, 6d. to 7½d. Beef trade slow, at rather reduced rates, and a great many left unsold. Sheep in demand at former prices.

Cork Butter Market, Feb. 22.—Firsts, 130s; seconds 130s; thirds, 119s; fourths, 108s; fifths, 95s; sixths, 72s; 180 firkins in market.

Cork Corn Market, Feb 22.—White wheat, 24s 0d; red, not quoted; barley, 17s 6d to 19s; oats, 12s to 14s.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Sunnyside, Odessa; Choice, Dublin, Cork; North America (s.s.), Portland, and sailed for Liverpool; City of Baltimore (s.s.), New York, and sailed for Liverpool. Sailed—Martin, St. John's, N.B.

Waterford.—Arrived—Ann, Youghal; Vivandiere (s.), Cork. Sailed—Rambler, Greenock; Dublin, London. Put back—Hope, after being on shore off Bannow, at 8 a.m.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

Forest Plate—Confusion, 1st; Lord Berkley, 2nd.

Little John Stakes—Little Lady, 1st; Zodiac, 2nd. 12 ran.

Hurdle Race.—The Dame, 1st; Pactolus, 2nd. 11 ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

City and Suburban—12 to 1 against Chere Ami (taken). Nothing else done.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.

London and North Western Railway Traffic Return—Traffic, £70,080. Increase, £3,989.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Motta" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of 4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,

(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)

Entrance by the Hall Door.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

THE BISHOP OF CORK AND THE LAITY OF CORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—It was with feelings of surprise and disappointment that I read, in your publication of Friday week, the letter of the Bishop of Cork to the laity of his diocese. When I remember the powerful arguments, the broad and comprehensive views, and the wholesale demolition of Tractarianism contained in the "Cautions for the Times," I find it hard to believe that both the letter and the "Cautions" are the offspring of one mind. One is characterised by an open catholic spirit, the other by a narrow sectarianism. One was written apparently to emancipate the minds of Churchmen from the coils and trammels of rubricism; the other to fetter them with ecclesiastical restrictions and the literal obligation of obsolete statutes. Of course, as his lordship has expressed such a noble indifference to public opinion in this matter, it is immaterial to him what remarks anyone may make upon his letter, and if I have your permission, therefore I have his lordship's, for the following observations.

In the first place, I should be glad to know to what "movement" his lordship refers in the fourth paragraph of his letter. Does he mean what is popularly known as the "Revival Movement"? If so, will any one inform me by what process of reasoning his lordship comes to the conclusion that it will "exasperate and embitter all existing divisions"? Has it done so in Belfast, where the Bishop of Down, in conjunction with Dissenters, is helping on the Revival movement there, by his countenance and influence, thus disarming the prejudice of Dissenters against the Church of England, and levelling the barriers of sectarianism, which it seems the object of the Bishop of Cork to strengthen? But what are the "two extreme factions," whose "contrary excesses" are tending towards a "Reign of terror"? What is their connection with "the movement," or are there two contrary movements? All this vagueness and ambiguity is wofully unlike the author of "Cautions for the Times," and little calculated to give weight to the "godly admonitions and godly judgment" to which the clergy of the diocese of Cork are called upon to submit themselves.

With regard to the first part of the Bishop of Cork's letter, containing his reason for forbidding his clergy to take part in the prayer meetings at the Athenæum in Cork, and which he himself most aptly designates a "legal disquisition," his argument appears to me exceedingly inconclusive.

To carry out his argument, he relies upon the canon of the Church, aided and supported by the law of the land. The canon referred to by his lordship prescribes and (I admit) limits the form of Litanies, or Divine Service, to be used in any church of this realm by law established, and the law of the land requires all clergymen to use that form, and no other (form), in all "open prayer"—meaning, thereby, "prayer which is open for others to come unto or hear, either in common churches, or private chapels, or oratories, commonly called the Service of the Church (*i.e.*, the Church of England). His lordship concludes that if it is not lawful to use any other form of worship in churches, chapels, or oratories, *ergo* it is not lawful to join in extemporaneous prayer, in unlicensed places, in company with Dissenters. In the first place, I would remind his lordship that even in courts of law the day is gone by in which the spirit and intention of the law could be frustrated by forcing the literal and textual obligation of it. It is held to be contrary to the enlightened principles of justice, and dishonouring to the administration of the law of the land, to decide upon the rights and properties, aye—even the lives—of her Majesty's subjects upon mere technicalities; and, if such is the principle in administering the law affecting men's bodies, how much more when it relates to matters of religion which concerns men's souls? Now, any one reading the statute quoted by his lordship will see at a glance that the law there enacted has reference only to "the service of the Church," and not to meetings of Christians of different denominations, but of common faith in essential points, for united prayer. At the time when that statute was passed, the existence of Dissenters—save as misdemeanants against the law—was ignored, and no provision was made for their worship of God. And are we asked now to act upon the principles which governed Churchmen in such times as those? Are we only to be Christians by Act of Parliament, and that by obsolete and intolerant Acts of Parliament too? But I think, further, the words of the canon quoted by his lordship show clearly that it had reference merely to the form of worship to be used in the service of the Church, and does not, therefore, restrain the use of extempore prayer on special or extraordinary occasions. If his lordship's view of the canon law be correct, then two or three people can never meet together for common united prayer, save to use the liturgy. Does the Bishop of Cork mean to impose, or to attempt to impose, such a law upon the Church clergy of Ireland? Does he believe "the spirit of prayer and supplication" can thus be fettered?—that upon no occasion shall Christian Churchmen be at liberty to worship God either among themselves or in company with members of other denominations who hold with them in all important points of doctrine, and who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, unless in the form prescribed by the Church of England for ordinary and usual common (united) prayer? Such bondage may be borne in the Church of Rome, with the principles of which church it is consistent; but it will never be endured in the Evangelical Church of England. I apprehend few Protestants in this country will be found willing to yield to this "red-tapeism" in matters of religion and conscience. Could the Bishop of Cork prove, with the certainty of a problem in Euclid, that by the Act of Uniformity passed in those enlightened times when Dissenters had no liberty of public worship, a clergyman of our Church had no right to join in united prayer with a Dissenter, he would fail to satisfy the conscience of any learned Christian man that he was right in refusing to join in such prayer and such a rule. Whether it be common law or statute law, it will ever be "more honoured in the breach than the observance." In these times, sir, when men are anxious about their souls, and desirous of promoting the conversion of sinners and the communion of fellowship of believers, are these holy purposes to be frustrated by restrictions to the letter of "the statute in that case made and provided," and by dragging up from their natural obscurity Acts of Charles the Second (the era of the Book of Sports) or Edward the Sixth, which enact severe penalties against any one who shall wittingly or willingly hear or be present at any other than the prescribed form of common prayer? Does his lordship think we are still living in those dark and unchristian ages of pains and penalties, and forget that if such statutes are not wiped (as they should be) from the statute-book, it is because the principles of Christian freedom have rendered them practically a dead letter? We want not prelates in our Church at the present time to expound canon law or ecclesiastical statutes, but to direct and guide the operations of the Church's ministers in spreading the knowledge of the Gospel, and feeding the flock of Christ.

The second reason which his lordship gives for the course he has thought fit to adopt seems to consist mainly in his objection to extemporaneous prayer. So far as public worship generally is considered, I am inclined to sympathise with that opinion, and every time I leave a Dissenters' place of worship I feel thankful for our beautiful Liturgy. But God forbid that I should think that Christians belonging to other communities who do not use a verbal form of prayer are guilty of conduct—to use his lordship's words—"bordering on profanity," in following their minister's extemporaneous prayer. I, for one, have frequently gone to Dissenting places of worship—(I except Unitarians)—and although I have often heard very indifferent prayers—and some, indeed, that were, in fact more sermons than prayers; yet I never heard anything on such occasions contrary to sound doctrine. But all the arguments against the use of extemporaneous prayer seem to me to fall to the ground before a fact which must be admitted—namely, that in the Apostolic age it was universally used, and forms of prayer were only subsequently introduced. I say this is, to my mind, sufficient authority for the use of extemporaneous prayer, although no argument against a form of prayer. Were the elders of Ephesus guilty of conduct "bordering on profanity" when they kneeled down on the shore and prayed with Paul, previous to his departure from them? Was not that beautiful prayer of the Church, given to us in the 4th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, also an extemporaneous prayer?

In fact, was not all common (united) prayer in the Apostolic age extemporaneous? Does his lordship intend his argument to go to the extent that, therefore, it all bordered on profanity?

It may seem presumptuous of me to offer an opinion contrary to the opinion of one so eminent for learning and ability as the Bishop of Cork, and who holds so high a position in the Church of which I am a lay member; but when he so publicly expresses the reasons for the course he has adopted, he cannot object to their being publicly canvassed and discussed.—I remain, sir, &c.,

Zenas.

THE "DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Athenry, Feb. 21, 1860.

Sir,—Your Galway correspondent connects my name with a transaction in which I had no part whatever. It was my son who, returning from Monivea with his sister, was arrested by the cries of a woman in distress, and conveyed her, at her own request, to the house of one of her friends, within half a mile of the place. She was much terrified, and manifestly impressed with a belief that she had been followed; but in the morning she admitted to the police that she might have been mistaken, and it seems not unlikely that the fear of being waylaid on a dark and lonely road had so worked upon her imagination that, after she had passed the last house by the wayside, any sound would have affrighted her.

I would not trouble you with any remarks on so trivial an occurrence, but that your correspondent's statement is followed by a reflection upon a class of men who appear to me entitled to a very different kind of notice from the public press. He says—"This is not the only occurrence of the like nature which has lately taken place in this neighbourhood, owing entirely to the number of bad and lawless characters employed on or hanging about the works of our Tuam and Athenry Railway."

No such thing as an attempt at highway robbery has been heard of in this neighbourhood; and it is only simple justice to the men employed on the railway to say, that their conduct, since they have been amongst us, does not warrant a suspicion that they would engage in any such nefarious practice. They are civil, orderly, hard-working people, who pay their way, and trespass upon no man. The winter which has passed sorely tried them. Seldom, during the last two months, have they been able to earn a whole day's wages by a whole day's work; and being strangers for the most part, liable to a heavy rent, and obliged to pay for everything as it comes in, it is almost wonderful how they have maintained their credit all the time. Of their habits of order and sobriety it is proof enough that our court of petty sessions has heard not complaints of riot or violence amongst the railway labourers.—I remain, sir, respectfully yours,

Mark Perrin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—The success which has attended the two great prize lotteries in Limerick and Cork induces me to suggest the feasibility of there being one started in Dublin, for the benefit of that valuable institution, the Adelaide Hospital. I would propose the issue of 2,800 tickets at £1 each, and that £1,800 be given in prizes, as follows, viz.:—

2	at £150	...	£300
5	" 100	...	500
20	" 50	...	1,000
			£1,800

That the drawing do take place in the Round-room of the Rotundo, and that all persons who may hold tickets be admitted to witness same.

The idea may be worth the attention of the Hospital Committee, and if my humble services can be of any assistance, I shall gladly give them. You have my name.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Friday Evening, Feb. 24.—Chairs to be taken in the several sections at eight o'clock precisely.

Royal Dublin Society—[Board-Room].—1. Andrew Leith Adams, M.D. (22nd Regiment), to exhibit and describe a rare species of Snipe (*Gallinago solitaria*) from the Himalaya Mountains. 2. Rev. Professor Haughton, Practical illustrations of the importance of a knowledge of the Tidal Currents in the navigation of the Irish Sea, deduced from Shipwrecks. 3. Dr. Lover, on Mr. Stephen Yeates' new lamp for the Oxyhydrogen lime light, and a novel arrangement of a portable gasometer for lectures. 4. J. Knight Boswell, on the Vine; its house cultivation, and—in the south of Ireland—its open-air cultivation.

Fine Arts Section, including the Photographic Society.—1. E. K. Tenison, details of a paper process for exhibition by Mr. Beatty, metal plates engraved by Fox-Talbot photographic process, and impressions taken from them.

Agricultural Section.—1. Charles W. Hamilton, on the condition of the Irish Agricultural Labourer. 2. Rev. W. Hickey, on the condition of the Labourer in the County of Wexford.

Dublin Statistical Society—[in room next Library].—Communications—Mr. Haughton, immigration into our West India Colonies. Mr. M'Mechan—A proposal for the more effectual prevention of corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections, by enabling Revising Barristers, subject to appeal, to determine concerning persons disqualified for bribery, treating, or undue influence.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE WARD UNION HOUNDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir,—As, of course, you have had a full and true account of the great run with the Ward Union Stag Hounds, on Saturday last, when they met at the "Mayne," and ran through Priestown and Kilmartin, through Hollywood-rath, past the Ward, and to St. Margaret's, Cloghran, and thence to the town of Malahide—eighteen miles—time, one hour and forty minutes, where the noble deer, in the face of the storm, took to the ocean, making for Lambay Island, and how some awkward boatmen, in trying to save it, only succeeded in losing to the Messrs. Alley their very best red deer, known by the name of Bellewstown and Ansbrook (two well-known long runs); and how a boy on a black pony (also a wonder) had the best of it from first to finish, I fear an account of a day with harriers will be insipid to some of your readers. However, this day, the masters of the Priestown and Finglas harriers joined their packs, and a deer being uncarted before a large field near the Six-mile Stone, on the Ashbourne-road, good sport was anticipated, which, however, was not realised—at least, so far as stag hunting was concerned, as the deer ran but two miles, chiefly on the road, and was taken at Mr. Thompson's of Hollywood. Yet, short as was the run "much grief" was the consequence, and the life of one of the oldest and truest sportsmen in Dublin in danger by the rough riding of some country gentlemen, who would have been much more at home at the ploughing match which took place in some locality also to-day. The deer being disposed o', we looked for a hare, and found a very game puss in the field behind Denny Rourke's forge, on the Kilbride-road, and she led us a merry chase from that to Ballymacarney and to the hill of the Ward, when, turning sharp to the left, she crossed the Ward river and took refuge in a fallow field; a slight check here ensued, but the little pack soon made her off, and she got up in the midst of them, going by a more circuitous route back to Ballymacarney, where we lost her—(5 miles). Seeing a flock of ewes and young lambs in a field here, and a nice gorse hedge close by, it struck me a sly Reynard might be awaiting an opportunity to regale himself; I therefore tried for him, and in five minutes I tallyed a noble dog-fox, and, giving the hint to Mr. Newman, the little packs were soon on the scent, and away we went for Preston House; but Reynard, being rather hotly pressed, could not make good his earth, and had to decamp, leading over the hill of Kilbride, thence to the police barrack near Balfestown, across the road, and past Balfestown House, and right away to the ruins of Killrue, where a loose shoe on a borrowed horse obliged me to pull up. I have seldom seen a better day with harriers, and am only surprised better support is not given them. It would be invidious to particularise the names of the young bloods and light weights who rode well to the hounds, but it is only justice to say that Mr. Manly, of Castleknock, a welter rider, on an extraordinary clever cob, was very conspicuous throughout.

MONASTEREVAN COURSING CLUB—21st Feb.

SECOND DAY.

Deciding course for the cup, value £25.

Mr. Scott's b b Fairy the Second beat Mr. Roberts' r b Restriction.

SCRAMBLE STAKES—FIRST TIES.

Mr. Davis's f b Lady Wildair beat Mr. Disney's r d Den.

Captain Moore's w and b d Trimmer beat Mr. Betts' r d Bandy.

Mr. Betts' br b Farewell beat Mr. Kenny's Zanah (absent).

Mr. Williams' r d Winder beat Captain Moore's w & r d Plover.

Mr. Roberts' r d Sting beat Captain Beresford's r b Busy.

Mr. Roberts' br b Slip beat Mr. Disney's f & w d Surgeon.

Mr. Davis' b & w b Magpie beat Mr Kenny's r f d Beacon.

Captain Beresford's f d Bacchus beat Mr. Williams' b d Blue Cloud (late Blue Blazes).

2ND TIES.

Trimmer beat Lady Wildair.

Farewell beat Winder.

Sting beat Magpie.

Slip beat Bacchus.

3RD TIES.

Sting beat Trimmer.

Farewell beat Slip.

DECIDING COURSE.

Mr. Betts' br b Farewell beat Mr. Roberts' r d Sting.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR FEBRUARY.

The Clayton Hounds—24th, Old Court Cross-roads 28th, Clonkeeran Gate—At eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Charles Dillon's)—24th, the Kennel—At twelve.

The Clonmel Hounds—23d, Kilmalogue; 27th, Kenilworth—At eleven.

The Cork Harriers—24th, Killeagh Cross; 28th, Leary's Cross—At eleven.

Mr. Dennis's Fox Hounds—24th, Castle Moyle; 29th, Headfort Castle—At eleven.

County Galway Hunt—24th, Ballydugan; 28th, Castle Taylor—At eleven.

The Grenane Hounds—25th, Newtown Ellard; 28th, Gartdrum—At eleven.

The Kildare Hunt—3d, Dunmurry; 25th, Rathcoole—At eleven.

The Kildare and Queen's County Harriers—24th, Lachagh Bridge; 27th, Fisherstown—At eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—23d, Knockcairn; 25th, Ballymacash; 29th, Dundrod—At half-past eleven.

The Louth Hounds—24th, Churchtown—At eleven.

The Longford (Snap and Worry) Harriers—24th, Braney; 28th, Newtownbond—At twelve.

The Mayo Harriers—24th, Partagh; 28th, Mayo Chapel—At eleven.

The Mallow Harriers—23rd, Ballinamona; 27th, Annaleentha—At eleven. (Should the morning be very unfavourable, and the afternoon clear up, the hounds will meet at the Kennel.)

The Ormond Hounds—24th, Ballygibbon; 28th, the Kennel—At eleven.

The Rathdown Harriers—25th, Delgany; 28th, Carrickmines—At half-past eleven.

The Rock Harriers — 23d, Thurlesbeg—At half-past eleven.

The Thurles Harriers—23d, Raheen Park; 27th, Rathleasky—At eleven.

The Wexford Hunt—24th, Ballyvoodeck—At eleven.

The Wexford and Killinick Harriers—23d, Broadway 27th, Haystown—At eleven.

The Ward Union Hounds—25th, Priestown Crossroads; 27th, Dunboyne; 29th, Kilrue Gate—At one.

MARCH.

The Kilkenny Hunt—2d, Thomastown—At half-past eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—3d, Killultagh House; 7th, Sinclair's (Killead); 10th, Crawley's Whins; 14th, Dundrod; 17th, Whinny Hill; 21st, Tullyrush; 24th, Stoneyford; 28th, Knocucairn; 31st, Castle-Robbin—At half-past eleven.

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

I make up large quantities of my very best Goods in the best style for this Department. Frock and Dress Coats of all qualities, up to extra superfine; a large selection of the best and newest styles of Vestings and Trouserings; while in Overcoats the selection comprises a variety, from the rough and stout qualities, to the most expensive and *recherche* goods which the market produces.

In Youths' Clothing I take much care to have a large and well-assorted stock, in which durability, novelty, and goodness are combined; while my Livery Stock is also large, and adapted to supply the prevailing demand.

RICHARD ALLEN,

38, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Their Lordships met at the usual hour.

CHINA.—EXPLANATION.

The Earl of SELKIRK moved—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty for copies or extracts of letters from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Malmesbury, No. 103, dated the 9th of May, 1858, respecting affairs in China, with enclosures; No. 107, dated the 11th of May, 1858, with enclosures; No. 110, dated the 15th of May 1858, with enclosures; No. 112, dated the 20th of May, 1858, with enclosures; and from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Clarendon No. 99, dated the 28th of April, with enclosures; and No. 100, with enclosures."

The Earl of ELGIN—I do not rise to object to the motion, but as the papers from which the noble lord has moved relate to a matter affecting myself, not in the position I now hold as a member of the Government, but in the position I occupied in China, I trust I may be permitted to address to your lordships a very few words by way of personal explanation. At the present moment, therefore, there is no person in office who is personally cognisant of many of the transactions which occurred during the greater part of my mission in China, or who is able from his own knowledge to answer any inquiry that may be made, or to remove any erroneous impression that those transactions may have produced. Perhaps I may be allowed to mention, in illustration of what I mean, that a few days ago, when it was asked in the House of Commons, with something like a taunt and a jeer, why the noble lord who negociated the Treaty of Tien-tsin did not himself proceed to Pekin to exchange the ratifications, if there had been in the other House any official person qualified as I have described, the answer might have been given that, in point of fact, I was never charged with the ratification of the treaty; that the treaty was never placed in my possession; that I never had the option of going to Pekin. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean, in making that statement, to cast the slightest reflection upon my noble friends opposite for the course they adopted in regard to the Treaty of Tien-tsin. On the contrary, I think they acted properly and naturally in charging the Minister who was to remain permanently in China with the duty of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty, but I venture to say that, if the question to which I have alluded implied any insinuation; if it implied—as I suspect from the manner in which it was put it did imply—any doubt as to my willingness and readiness to discharge a difficult and disagreeable portion of my mission, its sting would have been removed by such an answer as I have now stated. Upon another occasion, when some very severe reflections were cast upon me by an hon. gentleman whom I do not consider to be quite responsible for these reflections, because I read them, as well as the greater part of the rest of his speech, in an American review some days before he addressed the House of Commons—when I was charged almost in the words of an article of which I think I am capable of saying who the author was, with having shown undue harshness to the Chinese, and with having pressed demands upon them which some of the representatives of other nations did not venture to put forward, my accuser might have been reminded that I did not go to China without instructions, that it was not altogether a matter of choice to me whether I should make this or that demand upon the Chinese Government, and, above all, that I should have assumed a serious responsibility if I had abstained from pressing the demand for a resident Minister in Pekin in the face of the positive and peremptory instruction that if I were forced to have recourse to coercive measures, I was not to make a permanent arrangement with the Government of China, by which was meant, I presume, because we always use euphonisms in speaking of China, that I was not to make peace with China, except after having obtained that concession. Here, again, I do not mean to rest the justification of my demand for a resident Minister in Pekin upon the fact that such was my instruction. I am ready to justify that demand upon its merits, for I am confident that if we intend to maintain permanent pacific relations with some 400,000,000 of the human race, scattered over a country some 1,500 miles long by as many broad, if we intend that our merchants shall conduct their trade and commerce with that vast population in peace, in some shape or other, under some modification or another, we must establish direct diplomatic relations with the Imperial Government of Pekin. It is not because I doubt the propriety of the demand that I should have wished an explanation to be given in the House of Commons, but because I think the answer which I have suggested would at least have relieved me from the imputation of having been unduly harsh and severe in my conduct towards the Chinese, and from the still graver imputation that the spirit indicated by the tone of my despatches was totally different from that evinced by the representatives of other nations. These inconveniences were very little felt by me last year, because at that time a certain halo which surrounded all the results of my mission—although, no doubt, many of the proceedings to which I was a party were fairly open to inquiry—indisposed persons to raise objections or to indulge in criticism. But the circumstances of the present time are very different. A very great calamity has occurred, and it is perfectly natural and right that the acts of the diplomatic agents who have been employed in China for some time past should, so far as they have a bearing upon the present state of affairs, be open to investigation and censure. I do not complain of that. All I ask is that when I am attacked where I have not the means of defending myself, I may be excused if I take the liberty of making my defence in this place, and if I appeal to your lordships for permission to do so. The noble earl then entered into a minute vindication of his course in China, in which he said that he had to abandon the intention he entertained of proceeding to Pekin himself to deliver to the Emperor the letter of credence with which he was charged, and he believed that that unfortunate omission was the principal cause of the late disasters. Had he been able to deliver that letter, he could have made such arrangements with the Imperial Court as would have disposed of the delicate question of the personal reception of a British Minister.

Lord COLCHESTER having alluded to the imputations cast upon the conduct of Admiral Hope, in the course of the debate, said he would not then go into the question which had been raised, and begged their lordships to suspend their judgments on the matter until all the papers were laid before them.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before 4 o'clock.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Mr. E. BALL asked whether, in the case of any of the resolutions to be moved in committee on the Customs Acts being rejected or altered, any corresponding alterations could be made in the Treaty of Commerce laid on the table of the House?

Lord PALMERSTON said, the Treaty as laid before the House was a complete act; but, if any alterations were rendered necessary by the resolutions as passed in committee, they might be embodied in a supplementary treaty, which it would be open to the other party to accept or not. The noble lord then moved that the House at its rising do adjourn till next day at 2 o'clock.

ORDER OF THE DEBATE.

Sir J. GRAHAM, on the question of adjournment, raised a question of order as to the debate on the resolution moved by the hon. member for North Essex (Mr. Du Cane). He said—Last night the House differed in opinion on the application of the strict rules and precedents of the House to the matter before it; but, while so differing, I observed with pleasure the unanimous feeling of respect expressed for those rules and precedents, and the anxious wish to carry them into effect. The hon. member for North Essex has given notice of a resolution to be moved "in committee on the Customs Acts." Now, I believe that resolution cannot be moved in that committee; it can be moved as an amendment on the question of going into Committee of Supply; and I think it might be moved in a Committee of Ways and Means. In 1853 a similar resolution was allowed to be moved in a Committee of Ways and Means, in reference to the income-tax. In a committee on the Customs Acts no resolution can be moved that goes beyond the revenue raised under the authority of those Customs Acts. Now, the resolution of the hon. member for North Essex extends to revenue raised by other Acts; it extends to revenue raised under the Acts of Excise. I, therefore, suggest, subject to correction by the Speaker, that it is not competent to the hon. member for North Essex to move his resolution in the committee. If that is the rule of the House, and it still desires a candid discussion of the whole of the great question before us, I believe the hon. member can, without violating the rules of the House, make his resolution as a motion on the order of the day, if the House permits him. I venture to appeal to you, sir, whether what I have now stated as to the rules of the House has been accurately stated or not.

The SPEAKER—The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is the judge of order in all matters discussed in the committee; he must give his opinion upon any resolution proposed to the committee. Perhaps I should be going beyond my province in passing my judgment or acceptation, on any such resolution. But in reference to the question of the right hon. baronet as to the general practice of the House, I cannot hesitate to say that what he has suggested as the rule and order of the House with regard to the Committee on the Customs Acts is, in my judgment, quite correct. In that committee a resolution must be confined to the subject-matter referred to the committee for consideration. That is the general rule of the House. It must be left to the proper authority in the committee to decide on any particular resolution submitted to it.

Lord PALMERSTON thought the hon. member who moved the resolution was the best judge of the course he would pursue. As far as her Majesty's Government were concerned, though it was generally understood the House was to go into the committee that night, they were perfectly ready to consent to the discussion if the hon. member thought fit to make his resolution a substantive motion, on the question that the Speaker leave the chair.

Mr. DU CANE threw himself on the indulgence of the House, and accepted the proposal.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, for the information of the hon. and learned member for Marylebone, that the duty on foreign spirits stood in the resolutions immediately after the wine duties. He should not in any case move the resolution affecting the duty on foreign spirits before Friday next.

Mr. BOUVERIE referred to the Speaker to decide whether it was competent for any hon. member to move a resolution as an independent motion on the order of the day, without giving due notice of it?

The SPEAKER—That course is by no means an unusual one, but it can only be taken by the general consent of the House. If the House chooses to sanction this course of proceeding, I need not tell the hon. member it is perfectly competent to do so.

The adjournment of the House till 2 o'clock this day was then agreed to.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. DU CANE then rose to move, in a substantive form, the resolution of which he had given notice in reference to the financial statement of the Government, viz:—"That this House, recognising the necessity of providing for the increased expenditure of the coming financial year, is of opinion that it is not expedient to add to the existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue, and is not prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country by re-imposing the income-tax at an unnecessarily high rate." In doing so he expressed a hope that it was needless to assure the House that he felt he was about to trespass upon their attention under circumstances of no ordinary embarrassment. The financial scheme to which he was about to offer his opposition was one of a character so complicated and so difficult, and had, moreover, been submitted to the House in a speech of such remarkable eloquence and subtlety of reasoning, that nothing but the kind indulgence and forbearance of hon. members, and the confidence which he felt in the justice of his cause, could sustain him in the course which he had deemed it to be his duty to take. (Hear, hear.) He entertained no doubt that it would be his fate to hear during the progress of the discussion to which his motion would give rise, as he had already heard it faintly whispered out of doors, that in allowing himself to bring forward the present resolution he had suffered himself to be made an instrument in supporting a party and a factious movement. He could only say, in answer to such a charge, that if the words "party movement" were to be interpreted as indicating the existence of a desire on his part to interpose needlessly between the House and the discussion of the proposals of the Government in committee, with the view to embarrass the Ministry, and by that means to check the further progress of useful and beneficial legislation, the accusation was entirely unfounded, and the House, he felt assured, would deem it unnecessary that he should enter any more energetic protest against its justice. (Cheers.) So far from the charge to which he referred being true, he believed he was giving expression not merely to his own sentiments, but to those of a large number of hon. gentlemen by whom he was surrounded, when he asserted that it was to them a matter of extreme regret that the financial proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were of such a nature as to render it impossible that they could receive—in their leading features, at least—from his (Mr. Du Cane's) side of the House an independent support. If, however, by the charge which he had mentioned, it was intended to be implied that he had come forward manfully and openly to throw down the gauntlet in opposition to the scheme of the Government, which he believed to be both unsound and unjust—(cheers)—and thereby openly and manfully to vindicate what he regarded as true and sound Conservative policy—if to act so could be termed a "party move," then he frankly and gladly accepted that description of his resolution. (Cheers.) He might now, perhaps, be permitted to say, as some return for the compliment which the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been pleased to pay him on the previous evening, that if, in the present instance, he found it impossible to give his proposals a warm support, the right hon. gentleman would, at all events, learn that he was something better than a mistrustful adherent or a lukewarm partisan—an open and candid enemy. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman then proceeded to state his objections. He objected to the Budget, he said, first, because it appeared to him that, while it failed to grapple with the financial exigencies of the country, it would increase our financial difficulties; secondly, because the principal reduction of taxation—namely, of the duties on wines and paper—was inopportune at the present moment, when he found the Income-tax raised to so high a rate; and, lastly, he objected to the Budget because it was based upon an unnecessary and one-sided Commercial Treaty. Proceeding to show the main features of our present financial position, and the manner in which it was proposed to deal with it, he went through the details of the Budget, which, according to the calculation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would, he said, leave a surplus at the end of the year of £470,000; but the probable deficiency of the succeeding financial year Mr Du Cane computed at not far off £13,000,000. He asked the House to consider what was likely to be the consequence of such a state of things upon a reformed Parliament. Cut off from the most useful sources of indirect taxation, the House would either seize with avidity upon the Income-tax as a permanent feature of the revenue, and carry it to a length that would make it utterly oppressive and intolerable; or, on the other hand, it would provoke an ignorant impatience of taxation in the House, and induce it to resort to the miserable cheese-paring economy which had already led to such disastrous results on the defences of the country. After a detailed examination of the policy and effects of reducing the wine duties, he discussed the proposal to abolish the paper-duty, arguing upon the theory of taxation avowed by the Government in 1857, that if there was one tax more than another which the present Administration ought to have left entirely untouched, it was that on paper. Other taxes and other questions involved in the Budget he left, he said, to their appropriate champions, and proceeded to his final accusation, that the Budget was based upon a one-sided and uncalled for Commercial Treaty, which was, he contended, neither a free-trade nor a reciprocity Treaty; which cut off arbitrarily various sources of indirect taxation, and fettered the whole system of our taxation for years to come.

Mr. GOWER, in replying to Mr. Du Cane, defended the Treaty, arguing that its stipulations justified it against the objections founded upon the free-trade theory, and appealing to examples which demonstrated that large reductions of duty were invariably followed by an enormous increase of consumption.

Lord R. MONTAGU thought that politically the Treaty could not be so well defended as commercially, but here there were inequalities and anomalies. He put it to the House whether it would accept such a Treaty with an increased Income-tax?

Mr. BAXTER considered the Budget as the very best that had been proposed since the days of Sir R. Peel. The greatest benefit that could be conferred upon the labouring men of England was to extend our trade and increase our commerce, and thereby render their labour, which was their capital, more valuable.

Mr. LIDDELL considered that the advantages offered by the Treaty were not to be measured by the gain or loss of one side or the other. Politically and commercially, the Treaty, he thought, was right. He objected to the motion, because it was an abstract resolution on a matter of finance, which depended upon the circumstances of the times and the exigencies of the State at the moment.

Mr. DODSON was inclined to think that the Treaty was commercially wrong, but politically right. The reduction of the duties on wines, unless followed by a reduction of the malt duty, would operate as a differential tax in favour of foreign wines. He considered that social habits rather than duties affected the consumption of wine. But financial considerations must give way to general policy, and, if the Treaty had the effect of removing suspicions, and enabling the Emperor of the French to reduce duties on his side, in his opinion, it was worth the sacrifice of some political consistency and some revenue.

After some remarks by Mr. Dawson,

Mr. CROSSLEY observed that the position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was one of very great difficulty; we had a large deficiency of revenue in a time of external peace and internal prosperity, and when upwards of £2,000,000 of terminable annuities had fallen in. All this difficulty arose from the expense of our armaments, which close commercial relations with France would enable us to reduce. The Treaty and the Budget had, he said, given the greatest satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. HENNESSY complained of the small amount of gain which the reduction of duties under the Budget would give to Ireland in comparison with England; English consumers would gain £580,000, and Irish consumers only £800. He complained likewise of the retention of the war duty on tea, which checked consumption.

Mr. DUFF believed that the Treaty would be a great benefit, and the passing of it at this time an enormous advantage to Europe. The simplification of the tariff would be an immense benefit.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE cordially admitted the great merits of the scheme before the House, and that it contained a great deal of sterling gold. But gold might be bought too dear, and the question was whether what was offered was worth the price to be paid for it. After noticing certain matters in connexion with the Treaty at variance with free trade principles, and admitting the great advantages that might be derived by our trade from the Treaty, which made a breach in the French system of protection, he explained his objections to the scheme, and argued that the remissions and reductions of duties would, in spite of the elasticity of the revenue, leave a large deficiency, to be dealt with by a crippled taxation; and that this was too high a price to be paid for the advantages offered by the scheme. The reforms of Sir R. Peel were enormously successful because he had a virgin soil. He dealt with our indirect taxation; the direct taxation should now be dealt with; but the Government were throwing away an opportunity of dealing with the direct taxation as Sir R. Peel had dealt with the indirect taxation. He could not understand the scheme of the Government, unless it was intended to cut down expenditure, to postpone obligations, or to create debt.

Mr. AYRTON was of opinion that the general policy which had dictated the negociation of the Treaty was a wise and discreet policy, and that the object of the Treaty was just and legitimate. The general scope of the Budget entitled it to the respect and admiration of the country, and no man could impugn it on behalf of the owners of property. It was said to be unjust to reduce indirect taxation as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but this was not a reasonable mode of dealing with the elements of taxation; it was at variance with every principle upon which duties upon articles of ordinary consumption had hitherto been reduced. He defended at much length the repeal of the paper-duty, and advocated a permanent income-tax on a just foundation.

On the motion of Mr. Hubbard, the debate was adjourned.

The Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland) Bill passed the committee after a short discussion.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a few minutes before 1 o'clock.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS,

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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Monday Evening.

This morning's *Moniteur* puts forth an "encyclical" to the bishops and clergy of France from Rouland, Minister of Public Worship, the tenor of which is a perfect poser to all further agitation in that quarter. The tacit indulgence and latitude hitherto extended to church functionaries has ended in a public nuisance; and henceforth all immixion on their part in political questions must cease. France, as soon as the mist of the middle ages had cleared off, was first to draw firm and broad the line between Church and State authority. (Saint) Louis IX. led the van in this direction, and the French monarchy, by pragmatic sanctions, concordats, and other barriers, fenced the nation from foreign intrusion. No bull or rescript had currency without previous acceptance by the Crown and registration by the Parliament: no legate could enter France without royal assent (Cardinal Pole was kept at Calais by Mary Tudor, waiting in vain for leave to enter England); no foreigner could hold benefice in the kingdom (this is a hit at Dupanloup, who is a Savoyard); no French Prelate could leave the country for Rome without *congé* from the Crown; no Synod could meet without royal sanction. All these principles had been secured to France by the restorer of Christianity, after the revolution, Napoleon I.; and the organic laws attached to the Concordat of 1802 have full force here, though protests were entered against them as well as against every single liberty of the Gallican Church by interested parties out of the country. Under such circumstances Government has hitherto shown a laxity of enforcement which the clerical agitators have mistaken for timidity, but a stop must be put to the prevalent abuse of "kindling the zeal of the living by heaping obloquy on the ashes of the dead" (another hint to Dupanloup).

Grandguillot follows up, in the *Constitutionnel*, the lead of the *Moniteur*, and puts out an article headed "Whose fault is it?" showing that Napoleon III. has nothing whatever to do with the abhorrence felt in Romagna for priestly rulers. The French Emperor saw what any man of common understanding sees, that the insuperable obstacle to peace and quiet is not the sovereignty of a prince bishop at Rome so much as his pretension to make priests the only instruments of his authority; against this latter mischievous absurdity the French Government has not ceased to warn the Sovereign Pontiff, though hitherto without the slightest result. He courts ruin with his eyes open.

The French Envoy at Berna, M. Turgot, has effected a valuable diplomatic triumph, where Louis Philippe failed, in securing to French subjects of the Jewish faith leave to trade and reside in the cantons of Zug, Schwtz, Aargau, Schaffhausen Grisons, and Bale, which they were prohibited from by a vile treaty negociated under the Restoration in 1827, through the agency of a fitting functionary, Comte de Raineval, whose narrow bigotry and stolid insensibility to all liberal improvement is so glaringly shown in his famous report laudatory of the Roman Government in 1856, a tissue of the most imbecile servility.

The "Nazione," of Florence, records addresses to their King elect, Victor Emmanuel, from 244 out of the 246 municipalities (town and country) into which Tuscany is divided. The only two exceptions have already exercised their full liberty of dissent, without any blame from authority. They are the villages of Regallo and Chitigniano, being three-fourth per cent. on the whole population. The members of the various municipalities are the leading men in the land; their number is 3,341, a fact for Lord Normanby. 633 students of the Sapienza University in Rome have signed an address to King Victor Emmanuel.

News has come of the death of M. Fonblanque, our Consul at Belgrade, brother of M. Albany Fonblanque, a highly effective representative of British interests on the Danube.

I am compelled to call the notice of the Colonial Office and the Postmaster-General, for the second time, to the scandalous conduct of the Post-office at St. John's, Newfoundland. Files of the local journals, as well as letters of the must urgent import, are known to have been posted, *via* Galway, for the Paris correspondence of the *Morning Post* and *Globe*, both of which (from the matters involving a French difficulty on the codbanks) are supplied with the requisite information and documents interesting to the British public. A complete stop has been put by the colonial underlings to any communication with Paris *via* Galway, and this is the second mail *via* Galway that has been tampered with. Three weeks ago I distinctly charged the persons who have access to the mail-bag *via* Galway with fraudulent abstraction of what is entrusted to their care, and I am prepared to substantiate by sworn depositions of several most respectable members of the Newfoundland community the due postage of important despatches, meant to meet the public eye through the *Globe* and *Post*. These practices are notorious at Naples and Rome; but among other blessings of Ultramontanism already conferred on that unfortunate colony, it is too bad that the violation of correspondence should be added. The *Post* has complained to headquarters.

ON THE EXPENSE ATTENDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Law and Justice are valuable articles, but, like all commodities which are purchaseable, they are not to be had without paying a heavy price for them. In these days of inquiry and retrenchment, when all our domestic institutions are doomed to revision and reduction in order that we may give the savings effected at home to our dear allies and rivals abroad as a bribe to induce them to keep the peace, a glance at the cost of Law and Justice in the United Kingdom may be useful. We do not, of course, speak of the expenditure incurred by plaintiff and defendant, by prosecutor and prisoner, for it would be impossible to calculate even approximately the total of the terribly voluminous bills of costs that fall on individuals, but of the amount which the nation pays annually for the machinery by which justice is administered, and the law preserved from violation or put in execution. We were all pretty well assured that as Parliament is, and has been to a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, managed by lawyers, and always contains a large proportion of legal members, the interests of the profession were fully attended to, and the law establishments were framed on the most liberal scale as to numbers, salaries, and emoluments; but few people have any other than a vague idea of the actual cost of the vast army of functionaries charged with administering the law and furthering the ends of justice. A Parliamentary Return, moved for by Mr. Williams, has just made its appearance, which brings forcibly to view the annual expenditure under this head, and invites criticism upon its necessity, and inquiry into the possibility of reducing it to less astounding dimensions. From this return we learn that for Law and Justice in the Three Kingdoms we pay the yearly bill of near three millions and a-half sterling—in exact figures, £3,352,214. This includes the charges for Prisons and Convict Services and the Irish Constabulary, but it does not include many charges which ought to be set down to the same comprehensive account. A few of the principal items may be interesting to our readers. The chiefs of the Court of Chancery in England receive in salaries £39,000—not including the £4,000 allowed to the Lord Chancellor as Speaker of the House of Lords. The Chief and Puisne Judges of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in England, receive in salaries £82,000. The Court of Probate, including salaries of staff and expenses of the court, costs us £47,093. The County Court Judges and the Treasurers cost us £234,750, of which the Treasurers receive £157,050. Revising Barristers divide £17,850 among them. The Metropolitan Police absorbs £128,645, and the Police Officers 51,225; while the County and Borough Police receive from the Imperial treasury £195,980. All these items, and many more, are quite irrespective of the charges for the maintenance of prisoners in county gaols and Bethlehem Hospital, £182,523; for general superintendence of prisons, £17,707; for convict establishments at home, £425,170; for convict establishments abroad, £284,373; and for expenses of transportation, £21,000. Near a million for prisons and convict service. So much for England. In Scotland Law and Justice are comparatively cheap, if the return is to be relied on as exact in all particulars, and offering materials for fair comparison; for whereas in England the total charge is £2,134,639, in Scotland it is only £243,681—viz., judicial establishments, £111,872; criminal prosecutions, £4,000; salaries to sheriffs and other expenses, £127,809. To uphold Law and Justice in Ireland would naturally be considered a costly affair, and the sum total is, in fact, a heavy amount, reaching close upon a million sterling, in neat figures £973,894. Chancery in Ireland figures in this return for £63,026; the three Common Law Courts are set down for £72,336; the Insolvent Debtors', Probate, and other Courts, with officers and expenses, for £53,958. Assistant-Barristers or Chairmen of Counties divide £32,189 among them. The Constabulary Police absorb £616,702, independent of £44,298 for Constabulary Superannuation allowance. Process-servers take, in curiously odd figures, £7,777, and Criminal Prosecutions require £43,258. Now, all these sums taken together form a very large total, but even that total does not convey a complete idea of what the nation pays for Law and Justice. The Court of Bankruptcy, for instance, does not find a place in the return, probably because it does not come properly under the head of either Law or Justice; and vast sums received for fees by the various tribunals, and disbursed in payment of salaries and expenses, are not taken into account. It is a great fact, however, that nearly three millions and a half per annum are paid out of the Imperial exchequer in the name of Law and Justice, and we hope Mr. Gladstone will remember that fact when he takes his shears in hand and commences cutting down our overgrown domestic establishments.

The Tuscan Government has issued a decree suppressing the satirical journal *Viscardello* of Florence, for having published a caricature in which the ex-Grand Duke is represented in an abject and disgraceful attitude.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron, and a Special Jury.)

Magee *v.* Marks.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court.

The defendant, Mr. Charles Ambrose Marks, was called, and examined by Mr. Macdonough, Q.C.—I never directly or indirectly promised to give Magee money; remember Martin coming into my house with Magee; this was previous to the election, and after the meeting at the Custom-house; when they came into my house Martin called for a glass of whiskey and a half-glass, which were paid for subsequently; Martin said, "Here is Jem Magee, a neighbour, and can you do anything for him?" I turned round to Magee, and asked him what he wanted; he (Magee) said he wanted £25; I then told him, in Martin's presence, that I could have nothing to say to him in money matters; they then went away together; it is untrue that Martin left Magee and me behind when he went away; I directly refused to give Magee money; the suggestion about giving money came from Magee himself, and whenever the proposition was made to me I always refused; I continued to get votes for Mr. Quinn; on the night before the polling I went to Magee's house at about nine o'clock; I asked was "Jemmy" in, and his wife said he was; I bid her tell him to come over to my house; up to this time he (Magee) was always determined to vote for Quinn; when he asked for the money no name of any particular candidate was mentioned; when I left Magee's house I went down to the quays, passed the Custom-house towards my home; when I reached my house I found both the Magees there before me; he had his son with him; we had not any conversation in the parlour; the town was in rather a disturbed state on the evening in question; I observed next day that some windows had been broken in Dansfield's Hotel, the head-quarters of the Conservatives; also saw windows smashed in other places; when I spoke to Magee, he said he would never vote for any man unless he was paid for it; saw Mr. Cardwell passing by the door when I looked out; he had some porters with him; he (Magee) did not speak to me about money more than once; I spoke to him about Quinn, and he said he would vote for him; he was not promised money that night by me; I told Magee it would be better for him to leave my house by the back way, as the crowd in the street was boisterous—[the witness denied positively several matters sworn to by the plaintiff]—did not give two sovereigns to the blind boy; I never authorised any one to do so; never on that night said to either father or son that an "I O U" would be given for £18; heard of Quinn's retirement on the morning of the polling; heard of the alleged fact of Mr. Kirk's retirement on same day.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr Armstrong, Q.C., after which his lordship rose. The case is likely to terminate this (Thursday) evening.

COMMON PLEAS NISI PRIUS—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Haughton *v.* the Duke of Leinster.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who has an extensive mill on the River Barrow, near Athy, for injury which he alleged his property sustained, in consequence of the Duke of Leinster having erected a weir, by which the water which flowed to the mill was occasionally interrupted, and on other occasions flowed so rapidly as to damage the machinery. The case is of a very uninteresting character to the public, and had not concluded when the court rose.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re J. J. Dunphy.

This case, which was adjourned from a former day, was resumed.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Larkin, appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. Geogheghan for the assignees.

Judge Berwick observed that it was unnecessary for counsel to apply himself to the loss of £800, so far as the bankrupt was concerned, further than this transaction involved the prudence or imprudence of the bankrupt having entrusted Flood with so large a sum.

Mr. Kernan thought that the confidence placed by the bankrupt in Flood was reasonable under the circumstances, bearing in mind that Flood was closely allied to him. He had denied on his oath that he was in partnership with any person, and since the commencement of the proceedings abundant opportunity had been afforded to the creditors of coming forward and proving partnership, if they could have done so. But there was no impeachment of the bankrupt's personal character, much less of his oath. There remained a question as to whether he had recklessly traded. His transactions had been vouched with extraordinary accuracy; there was only one shilling in his schedule unaccounted for. The schedule began in 1857, and he had then a surplus of £390. He was then in the export trade. Before that period the export trade with Australia had grown to something enormous, and before his lordship sat on the bench cases had occurred in that court of parties who had been ruined by export trading to America and Australia. In one instance of a Mr. Robinson, of Banbridge, who exported to America, there were transactions to the extent of £20,000, and of that sum not one shilling was recovered for the creditors. In cases of the kind the traders were unfavourably circumstanced. They resided at a great distance from the communities with which they traded, and the great object of the agents, either here or abroad, was to get consignments. Their practice was to advance two-thirds of the cost price of the articles, and they were quite safe in making that advance, for they got the whole of the goods, and the trader did not find that he was a loser until he found himself actually in difficulties. In the present case, the objection to the bankrupt appeared to be that he was a reckless trader. Now, the question was, what was reckless trading in the contemplation of the law? All the parties who dealt with the bankrupt were aware that he was in this trade. Messrs. Whitwell and Co., whose demand was £2,128, Messrs. Watkins, who were owed £1,600, and the Greeves, of London who claimed £3,215—all knew how he was trading, and they were all satisfied, knowing that these consignments required time. Trading of this kind could never be stopped as long as men were speculative, and in the present case, though most of the consignments turned out unfortunate, yet one paid 25 per cent. He believed the whole amount of the goods had not yet been sold. Was it possible to indicate any point at which it could be said that the bankrupt should have stopped business? Up to the time of the bankruptcy account, sales had been received, but since then they had got none. This was often the case, as when once the bankruptcy was declared, an impression went abroad amongst many people that they might be able to avoid paying, in consequence of the bad way in which the books had been kept. At the time of the bankruptcy he owed £25,830, and creditors were secured to the extent of £12,856, leaving £13,974 of unsecured debts. One debt of £2,580, returned on the schedule as disputed, had been given up, and there remained the sum of £10,393 due to unsecured creditors. As against these sums the assets of the bankrupt, at the time of the bankruptcy, were £16,045. There was for the secured creditors £12,856, and this left £3,189 worth of assets, representing goods at first cost, and there were some additional assets to be added which would raise this sum to £3,560. The bankrupt was entitled to calculate his profit, not on the first cost, but on the selling price, and this would give a sum of £4,000. Taking all these figures into consideration, it would be seen that if the bankrupt received the returns which he had reason to expect, he would have realised some money by the transaction. Under all the circumstances, he contended an immediate certificate should be granted. The special loss had been vouched, and when he found himself in difficulties in March last, he did what he ought to do under such circumstances—namely, gave himself up to his creditors. These circumstances entitled him to the consideration of the court.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said he felt it his duty to adjourn the granting of the certificate in the case, for the purpose of protecting the trade. The trader had exhibited great recklessness in his business, and he would be doing a serious injury to the commercial community if he were to pass it over without strong observations. The case began with a matter of a difficult and doubtful nature, but as it had been explained he would not now refer to it at length. It was a serious charge—namely, the making away of a large sum of money which properly belonged to his creditors. The circumstances connected with it were extraordinary, yet as there was another person mixed up in the matter, and as the bankrupt had sworn it, he should take it for granted that this sum of money was lost. The particular ground of objection in this case had been reckless trading. Mr. Kernan had endeavoured to show that there was no reckless trading, and had cited authorities in support of his case. He (Judge Berwick) was always willing to make allowances for the peculiar nature of the business in which the trader might be employed, as he did in a case which came before him from Queenstown, but in the present case he should say the bankrupt should never have embarked in the transactions which brought on his ruin. His capital at the outset was limited. He had been a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Delany, at a salary of £90 per year, with apartments, and on his small capital he lost. What right had he, then, to commence on a larger scale, when he was obliged to raise capital by means of discounts? His discounts were at the rate of from £50,000 to £60,000 a year. In point of fact, his whole capital was raised by means of discounts. His expenses for two years, while he continued clerk, were returned at £920, and what were the trade disbursements of this man with no capital? No less than £3,362 10s. 6d. Was this a course of proceeding the court should sanction? He would not say the bankrupt was a dishonest man, but he would say that he ought not to have embarked himself in such a trade with so small a capital. Under all the circumstances, he felt bound to suspend the granting of the bankrupt's certificate for two years, from the 4th of October.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Patrick Brennan was brought up in custody of the police, charged with having in his possession, and offering for pawn in Ripon's pawn-office, North Anne-street, on the 16th instant, a grey cloth cape, the property of Mr. Robert Butler. From the evidence it appeared that on the night of the 15th, Mr. Butler's house, 94, Lower Baggot-street, was feloniously entered, and several articles of wearing apparel, including the cloth cape now produced, were stolen therefrom.—The prisoner was remanded.

Wm. Bates was charged by Mr. John Arps, of 81, Pleasant-street, with the unlawful possession of his watch and chain. It appeared from the evidence that, on the 10th instant, as Mr. Arps was crossing the Metal-bridge, towards Wellington-quay, his foot slipped, and immediately a crowd gathered round him, and in a short time after he missed his purse, and also his silver hunting watch and gold Albert chain. The prisoner was identified as the person who pledged the watch and chain in Hayes' pawn-office, on the 17th instant, for £1 17s. 7d.—He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

John Connor was brought up in custody of the police, charged by Robert Hacket, an assistant in Mr. Booth's pawn-office, 141, Thomas-street, with offering for pawn a livery coat for which he failed satisfactorily to account.—Remanded.

Patrick Sweeney was charged with stealing two loaves of bread, the property of Ellen Tyrrell. It appeared that she went into a shop in Nicholas-street to purchase some bread, and while she was engaged buying butter the prisoner ran away with the two loaves off the counter.—Having pleaded guilty, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

James Hare was charged by Mr. John Wilde, of the boot market, with having stolen a half-hundred-weight from his premises on the 15th inst.—The prisoner was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that there has been an increase of traffic receipts on the Wicklow line of £2,528, and on the Kingstown line of £1,434, making together £3,962, over those of the corresponding half of 1848. On the whole year ending December 31, 1859, as compared with the previous year, there has been an increase of traffic receipts of £5,280 on the Wicklow line, and of £2,946 on the Kingstown line, giving a total increase of £8,226 on the year's traffic. The total receipts of the half-year ending December 31, 1859, on the Wicklow and Kingstown lines amounted to £55,836, and the working expenses to £18,515, leaving a profit on the half year's revenue of £37,321, of which has been paid to the Kingstown Company and its late officers £16,285, leaving a nett profit on the half year of £21,036. From this has been taken, for interest, rents, rates, and taxes, £8,748, leaving a balance of £12,288; deducting the deficiency of £651 last half year leaves a balance of £11,637. Under the agreement of the 1st of October, 1859, the Kingstown Company has become entitled to one year's rent or per centage of 5 per cent. on the passenger traffic between Harcourt-street terminus and Bray, and between Kingstown and Bray respectively. This per centage or division rent amount, for the year just closed, to £509, which, less income tax, has been paid. This per centage rent will in future be payable half-yearly. Out of the balance of £11,637 the directors propose that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be declared on the amount paid on the preference shares, being about £5,354, leaving the balance to be carried forward. The short Government line constructed by the Board of Works to connect the new steampacket jetty in Kingstown harbour with the Dalkey line of this company, and through it with the Dublin and Kingstown line, was opened for traffic on the 23rd of December, 1859, the line being worked by this company, who pay a nominal rent for the use of it to the Board of Works. The working surveys of the extension line to Gorey, under the act of last year, having been completed and the line laid out, the directors have applied for power to continue their line from Gorey to Enniscorthy. The report of the engineer states that the second line of rails has been laid from Dublin to Dundrum. The Dublin and Wicklow capital account shows that £953,112 has been received and £979,997 expended, leaving a balance against the company of £26,885. The revenue account of the Dublin and Wicklow line shows that £21,503 has been received during the half year, and £9,585 expended, to which must be added £4,128 for interest on loans, making a total of £13,713, leaving a balance of £7,790.

THE SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.

The success which has attended the Art Union lately established by the French Government in Paris, at one franc a share, has induced the formation in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns, of Art Unions, at a shilling subscription, and the results have been most satisfactory. 34,000 subscribers have been obtained in Liverpool, and pictures to the amount of £1,300 distributed as prizes.

As such societies are peculiarly adapted for diffusing a more general taste for art, and spreading its refining influences amongst all classes, it has been deemed advisable to establish a similar association in Dublin, and a committee has been recently formed to arrange and carry out the necessary details.

A meeting of the committee was held on the 17th instant, in the Board-room of the Royal Dublin Society—Sir Anthony Crosdill Weldon, Bart., and subsequently Thomas John White, Esq., in the chair.

A letter was read from the Lord Mayor, regretting his inability to attend, but stating his willingness to aid in any manner in his power the objects of the committee.

The following letter was then read by the Secretary, M. Angelo Hayes, Esq:—

"Office of the Committee of Privy Council of Trade, Whitehall, 13th Feb., 1860.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and of the amended rules and regulations which it enclosed, being those of the proposed Shilling Art Union of Dublin, and I am to state to you, for the information of the promoters of the association, that their lordships approve of the rules and regulations enclosed in your letter, as well as of the instrument of association submitted to them in your former communication.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"J. Emerson Tennent.

"To M. Angelo Hayes, Esq., 4, Salem-place, Dublin."

The rules and regulations as amended were then read over, and formally adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. J. R. Kirk, seconded by Captain Lidwell.

The Art Union is to be based upon the money prize system; each prize-holder to have the right to select for himself from the Dublin Exhibitions a picture or work in sculpture to the value of the prize. The shares to be one shilling. The drawing of the prizes to take place on the 1st of June, and the highest prize not to be less than £100.

Mr. White observed that it might be supposed by some that this society was established in opposition to the Art Union of Ireland; but such was not the intention or wish of its promoters. He conceived that the sphere of operations of the two societies was quite distinct, their society being intended to embrace a large class hitherto precluded from any participation in Art Unions by the high subscription of one guinea; and it seemed to him unlikely that any person inclined to support the Art Union of Ireland would be prevented doing so by having subscribed one or more shillings to this association. The only rivalry ought to be, which should do the most to advance the arts in Ireland. Such societies had been most successful in England, and he did not see why a similar one should not have equal success in Ireland.

A communication was also read from Mr. W. G. Herdman, the Secretary of the Liverpool Shilling Art Union, giving much valuable information respecting its working in Liverpool, stating that they had seen no reason to alter any of the arrangements made the first year, and that they confidently reckoned upon obtaining 50,000 subscribers in the next.

The Secretary was empowered to get the necessary tickets and prospectuses printed, and to prepare the advertisements, with the view of commencing operations forthwith.

On the motion of Mr. M'Swiney, a deputation was appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to solicit him to honour the society by becoming its patron.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Council of the Royal Dublin Society for their kindness in lending their board-room, after which the meeting adjourned.

More Violence in the King's County.—A man named Murray, while returning from a funeral on Sunday evening week last, in company with two relatives, went into a public-house kept by a man named Patrick Troy, who is also the postmaster at Sharavogue, between Roscrea and Parsonstown. Whilst partaking of some porter a man came to the door of the room in which Murray and his companions were seated, and uttered some expressions the meaning of which Murray did not know, but in a moment a cry was raised throughout the house, which was filled with the funeral party, to "put out the preacher," whereupon Murray was set upon by eight or nine persons, who beat him unmercifully with large sticks, inflicting five severe wounds on his head, from which he bled profusely, and fainted. During the attack Murray frequently appealed to the owner of the public-house for protection, but his appeal for mercy was answered by Troy taking him by the collar and dragging him towards the door to eject him. This assault, strange to say, was made in a house which adjoins the police-barracks, yet the constable and his party there did not make their appearance in Troy's until the attack was over. In justice, however, to the police, it is but right to say that they soon succeeded in apprehending two of the party. The only ground for attributing such an epithet as "preacher" to Murray is, that he is a labourer in the employment of Edward Synge, Esq., Rathmore, a gentleman who devotes much of his time and means to the extension of religious knowledge amongst the humbler classes of his neighbours, by whom he is in general much respected and esteemed. This violent assault upon Murray is a further instance of the prevalence and extent of bad feeling in the neighbourhood. At Parsonstown Petty Sessions on Saturday last, eight persons were brought up charged with having beating Murray by Sub-Inspector Hill. Murray and several witnesses were examined, and after a lengthened inquiry the magistrates decided on receiving informations against six of the accused, Dr. Baker, who is attending Murray, having declined to certify that his life was not in danger from the effects of the wounds received on the head.

Frightful Accident at Thames Bank.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. Bedford held an inquest on the body of Oliver William Thompson, aged 23 years, who lost his life by the fall of an iron platform on the premises of Messrs. Simpson, of Thames Bank, on Tuesday last. The platform was of iron, and was supported by iron girders, 21 feet long by 12 inches deep. These girders were embedded in the wall, and the distance between the bearings was 18 feet six inches. While a number of men were at work underneath and about the place the greater portion of it came down with a fearful crash, completely burying the deceased, who was at work under the stage. The deceased was not dug out for some hours, when he was found to be quite dead. It appeared that there was a flaw, consisting of dross or scum, in the middle of the iron of one of the girders, which had no doubt given way, and brought the rest of the structure down with it. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death, from the breaking of the scaffold." In answer to a juror, the court was informed that the Messrs. Simpson had done everything for the family of the deceased, two members of which were in the employ of the firm.

Catholic Ascendancy in Louth.—At the ensuing assizes, which will open in Dundalk on Tuesday, the 28th instant, the presiding judges, both in the civil and criminal courts, will be Catholics, and also the High and Sub-Sheriffs; and, to make the thing complete, the Clerk of the Crown is also a Roman Catholic.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The *Times* city article includes a letter explaining that in the coal trade, as in all direct trade between England and France, the ships of both countries have, ever since the Treaty of 1820, been treated absolutely the same in the ports of either country, without any difference as to tonnage dues on goods imported, as long as the latter are the produce of the exporting country. The objectionable regulations in the French Navigation Laws, still so expressly retained in the new Treaty, have reference only to British vessels bringing cargoes to France from other countries, India, or British colonies, and to imports into France of some sorts of colonial produce otherwise than direct from the place of production.

WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

At a numerous meeting of the trade, held at the London Tavern yesterday, resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect that a uniform rate of duty upon all wines would be the more simple plan, and, at the same time, more productive to the revenue, and more satisfactory to both dealer and consumer, while the alcoholic test would raise constant dispute between the buyers and sellers, and lead to an uncertainty in all transactions in wines, most injurious to the trade. Other resolutions were passed relative to the proposed arrangement for obtaining the drawback of duties.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Times*, says the advices from Bombay state, that the recent demand for gold has been over-supplied by the remittances from England, together with simultaneous arrivals from Australia, and a decline in value has consequently taken place, which, for the present, leaves no profit on the transmission of gold from this country. It is therefore expected that the shipment of gold by the next mail will be of a very small amount, many large orders having already been countermanded.

THE NEW BISHOP.

The *Daily News* announces that Lord Palmerston has submitted the name of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan to the Queen, as the new Bishop of Rochester. Dr. Vaughan was lately master of Harrow.

LEGITIMIST AGITATION IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* supplies a copy of a letter said to have been addressed by the Count de Chambord to one of the most eminent of those who advocated the Papal cause. It condemns the dark policy which has been adopted towards the Sovereign Pontiff, under the belief that the moral sense of society was sufficiently weakened, and public opinion sufficiently kept down, and attributes to the policy the encouragement of an odious act of spoliation. To despoil the succession of St. Peter is to sap the foundation of every throne. It is sad to see France thus made use of as the instrument to carry out attempts which can end only in new convulsions. The writer concludes by regretting that the absence of a wise liberty leaves without protection and without guarantee the dearest interests of France, of religion, and of liberty.

AMERICA.

The Liverpool, New York, and City of Philadelphia Company's steamer, City of Baltimore, arrived here at six a.m. with dates from New York to the 11th instant. After landing passengers, she sailed again for Liverpool at seven o'clock.

New York, 10th—A despatch from Providence states that it was announced at that city yesterday that the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich had failed, and that the cashier was a defaulter to the amount of 72,000 dols. Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, and Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, came very near having a fight in the capitol grounds at Washington yesterday. They were separated by the bystanders just in time to prevent hostilities. Thomas Francis Meagher has arrived at Panama.

Money Market.—Money market sluggish, and unchanged; exchange dull; good mercantile bills on London were placed to-day 108½; stocks remain inactive, and without much change.

Queenstown, Wednesday Morning.—The Canadian mail steamer North American arrived here early this morning, with dates from Portland to 11th, landed English and Scotch mails, and proceeded on to Liverpool.

The North Briton arrived at Portland on the 8th, having picked up the crew of the brig Eliza Grieves, of Newfoundland, wrecked at sea.

New York, Feb. 10.—The ship Atlantic arrived a New York with California advices of the 20th, nearly a million and a half of treasure, and upwards of 300 passengers.

Advices from Bogota state that the Catholic clergy had collected all the Bibles distributed by the London Bible Society, and burnt them in the public square. The British Minister strongly protested against the proceeding, but Mr. James, the American Minister, was present, countenancing the outrage. A full account of the affair has been sent to Washington.

A destructive fire had broken out at Valparaiso, and destroyed fifty houses. Some indignation was manifested there in consequence of the attack of the British squadron on the Paraguay steamer Tacurri. When leaving the harbour, with General Lopez on board, the steamer backed her engines, and subsequently got ashore. General Lopez returned to Buenos Ayres.

Guayaquil was still in possession of the Peruvians and it was supposed they intended to hold it permanently.

New York, Feb. 10.—It blew a heavy gale to-day causing considerable damage to the shipping. Both bridges of the Jersey City Ferry Company were demolished. The Catholic Orphan Asylum in Sixth-street was unroofed. A large factory in Brooklyn was demolished, and hundreds of other buildings in the city of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, were unroofed, or otherwise injured. The river steamers, Hendrick Hudson and Isaac Newton, were badly injured. Fifteen or twenty other vessels were more or less damaged. No loss of life reported.

W. H. Burton, the comedian, died to-day.

The barque Emily, recently brought to New York, has succeeded in making her escape, and is expected to have sailed for the African coast.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Feb. 10.—Cotton unchanged. Sales, 1,600 bales. Middling uplands, 11¼. Flour a shade better. Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Provisions unchanged. Sugar firm. Freights unchanged.

New Orleans, Feb. 7.—Cotton firmer—an eighth higher. Sales, 10,000 bales.

New Orleans, Feb. 8th.—Cotton stiffer, but not quotably changed. Sales, 20,000 bales. Middling uplands, 10¾ to 11¼. Freights to Liverpool, 9-16.

Montreal, Feb. 10.—Flour dull, at 5d. 10c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A requisition is in course of signature to Mr. Cubitt, of Denbies, near Croydon, requiring him to stand for West Surrey in the Conservative interest.

The *Post* publishes a letter from Mr. Michel Chevalier, the eminent French economist, addressed to a friend in this country, on the objections raised to the proposed removal of the export duties on British coal. The object is to show that, in case of emergency, France can obtain supplies of coal from various quarters, and, therefore, that the article of the Treaty relating to coal cannot fairly be represented as a virtual signing away of the National supremacy of England.

Three hundred females, of the class of unfortunates, attended a religious meeting at the West End on last night. A similar meeting is to be held at the East End.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

The *Herald* says, the question at issue is, whether the House of Commons is prepared to throw away four millions of indirect taxation for so small a chance of profitable return as the Commercial Treaty with France holds out to them, and for the certainty of a tenpenny Income-tax.

The *Times* sums up the arguments of Mr. Du Cane, who in effect says, because there is international jealousy of armaments, and a deficit, therefore, you should keep up your tariffs. Don't squander a farthing of revenue; concede nothing, and finally arm. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, says, because of this state of things abroad, and a deficit at home, you should reduce your tariff, surrender revenue and gain by all means, concede all you can, seize the opportunity of kindness, meet the advances of your neighbours, and, if possible, disarm.

The *Daily News* says, that upon all the leading features of the financial scheme Ministers are now secure of a sufficient working majority.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday the Spring Commencements were held in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, when the following degrees were conferred by the Right Hon F Blackburne, Vice-Chancellor:—

Doctor in Theology—Rev John Young Rutledge (*stip cond.*)

Doctor in Laws—Right Hon Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G C B. (*honoris causa*); Right Hon Rickard Deasy (*stip cond*); James Patten; Rev Henry George Price, Donald Cameron, William D Andrews, Lancelot Studdert, Christopher Palles, William J Kertland.

Doctor in Medicine—William Hill Evans.

Doctor in Music—John William Rogers.

Masters in Arts—Rev Thomas Long, John R Garstin, Joseph Galloway, Charles K Irwin, William F Walker, Edward C. Tuthill, Loftus A Bryan, William E Meade (*stip cond*), John Hunter, James M Darwent, John J Kirby, David R Pigot, Thomas Prescott, Rev Joseph T Baylee, Rev William F Bindon, Rev James Galwey, Rev Oliver Heywood, Rev Olinthus J Vignoles, Rev William H Harke, Rev Wm K Lynar, Rev William M Major, Rev Richard A Byrn, Thomas Dawson, Rev James Paton, Rev Arthur H Hughes, Rev James Jameson, Rev James Stanton, Rev Thomas F Black, Rev Gerard A Crookshank, Rev William F Oldham, Rev Charles J Swete.

Bachelors in Laws—Right Hon Rickard Deasy (*stip cond*); James Patten, Rev Henry George Price, Donald Cameron, William D Andrews, Lancelot Studdart, Christopher Palles, Robert Taylor, William J. Kertland.

Bachelors in Medicine—William Carleton, Edward Smith, Brice Smyth, Edward L Boyes, Frederick F Flynn.

Masters in Surgery—Brice Smith, Edward L Boyes, Wm B Peebles.

Baccalaurei in Artibus—Moderatores Seniores—Taylor, Johannes Petrus (*discip schol*); Cowell, Georgius Young. Moderatores Juniores—Foy, Gulielmus Ellis (*discip schol*); Buckley, Robertus Gulielmus; Crawford, Gulielmus Fredericus; Cromie, Henricus. Respondentes—Robinson, Gulielmus Percy (*discip schol*); Smyth, Jacobus Browne; Larminie, Gulielmus Rea (*discip schol*); Geoghegan, Thomas; Peacocke, Henricus; Clerke, Gulielmus Johannes Bird; Butler, Edmundus; MacCartie, Josephus; Stanley, Abraham; Spring, Johannes B; Radcliffe, Samuel. Sociorum Commensales—Hawkins, Jacobus Staples; Nugent, Johannes Vesey; Peacocke, Goodericke, Thomas (*antea per diploma*); Roberts, Jacobus Berry, Pensionarii et Sizatores—Acheson, Johnston Hamilton; Banks, Gulielmus Thomas; Belton, Abraham Irwin; Brennan, Samuel Arthur; Browne, Robertus Wilson; Creek, Gulielmus; Crookshank, Carolus; Custis, Jacobus Nicholson; Davidson, Johannes Henricus; Dobree, Henricus Lissignoi; Duke, Robertus Alexander; Edwards, Thomas Parker; Elton, Gulielmus; Enraght, Ricardus Gulielmus; Fleury, Carolus Gulielmus; Flood, Stephanus; Flynn, Thomas Patison; Gumley, Robertus; Hall, Gulielmus; Hamilton, Archibald Henricus; Hamilton, Carolus Hans; Hanson, Thomas; Hastings, Patricius; Hemphill, Jacobus Patten; Hime, Robertus (*discip schol*); Hoare, Gulielmus Johannes; Hope, Georgius; Jackson, Josephus; Johnson, Johannes; Kane, Thomas Michaelis; Leathem, Gulielmus; Love, Robertus; Parrett, Gulielmus Hunter; Phillips, Jacobus; Power, Edvardus Rose; Power, Gulielmus Addison; Ricards, Clifford; Robertson, Gulielmus; Robinson, Andreas Craig; Smith, Edvardus; Smith, Brice; Stuart, Georgius Isaac; Swanzy, Thomas Biddell; Thompson, Guido Alfredus; Thompson, Jacobus; Townsend, Ricardus Horatius; Watson, Gulielmus Tyndall; Webber, Thomas Wingfield; Westropp, Johannes Thomas; Wilkinson, Johannes; Williams, Gulielmus Bunter; Woods, Gulielmus.

But the peculiar interest attached to the proceedings arose from the fact that Sir John Lawrence received at the hands of the authorities of the University the highest academic honour in their power to bestow, and it may be observed that the Board of Trinity College has seldom bestowed this honour in a manner so creditable to the University or so grateful to the public. Although there are many illustrious Irishmen connected with the suppression of the Indian mutiny, it must be universally admitted that Sir John Lawrence holds the highest place among those whose defence of our Indian empire forms one of the most thrilling chapters in English history. In concluding the notice of this interesting ceremony, we may add that Sir John Lawrence was frequently and loudly cheered by the students and the other persons present. The Right Hon. Rickard Deasy, Attorney-General, also received the degree of LL.D. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant attended the ceremony.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF TUESDAY NIGHT.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEB. 21.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain Cecil Frederic Holder, from 1st Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Astley, who exchanges; Cornet John Buchan Hepburn, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Uniacke, promoted; Feb. 21.

7th Dragoon Guards—Joseph Thomas Cammilleri, gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Erskine, promoted; Feb. 21.

1st Dragoons—Captain Francis Nathaniel Astley, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Holder, who exchanges; Cornet Carr Stuart Glyn, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Graburn, who retires; Feb. 21.

3d Light Dragoons—William Perceval Maxwell, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Higgins, who retires; Feb. 21.

9th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant James Goldie, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Head, who retires; Cornet Frederick Robert Cameron Crofton, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Goldie; Feb. 21.

13th Light Dragoons—Major Arthur Tremayne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Holden, who retires; Captain Edward Lennox Jervis to be Major, by purchase, vice Tremayne; Lieutenant William Atkinson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Jervis; Cornet George Croft Huddleston to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Atkinson Feb. 21.

15th—Light Dragoons—Ensign Hugh Humphrys, from the 20th Foot, to be Cornet, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Broun, promoted; Feb. 21.

17th Light Dragoons—Major Robert White to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Learmonth, who retires; Captain Lewis Edward Knight to be Major, by purchase, vice White; Lieutenant Charles Waymouth to be Captain, by purchase, vice Knight; Feb. 21.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Colonel Charles Edmond Wilkinson to be Colonel, vice Rose, deceased; Brevet Major Arthur Henry Freeling, on the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Brevet Major Harry St. George Ord, on the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Brevet Major Hampden Clement Blamire Moody to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Wilkinson; Nov. 28. Second Captain and Brevet Major Charles Hubert Sedley to be Captain, vice Moody; Lieutenant Robert Nicholl Dawson to be Second Captain, vice Sedley. The date of the promotion of Captain S. B. Farrell, Captain C. W. Barry, and Second Captain J. P. Maquay, to be antedated to Nov. 28.

Military Train—Ensign Wilkinson Shaw, from 15th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Neville, who has retired; James Simpson, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Adams, promoted; Feb. 21.

2d Foot—Surgeon Joseph Burke, having completed twenty years full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major under the Royal Warrant of the 1st October, 1858; Jan. 10.

4th—The third Christian name of Ensign Hebburn, appointed in *Gazette* of Jan. 6, is Buchan.

6th—Captain John Jennings Kendall, from the 44th Foot, to be Captain, vice Mansergh, who exchanges; Dec. 7.

11th—Major Augustus Frederick Jenner to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Singleton, retired on full-pay; Major and Brevet Colonel Charles Wise from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Jenner; Captain John Roe, to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Wise, who retires; Lieutenant Abraham Martin, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Roe; Ensign Wm. Arthur Irwin, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Martin; Edward Lee Street, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice S. C. Dixon, promoted; Feb. 21.

15th—Lieutenant William Robert Estridge Durrant, from the 98th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Mostyn, who exchanges; Feb 21.

18th—Ensign George Lawson Hall Poole to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Hill James, appointed to the 31st Foot; Ensign William Edward Twyning to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Le Brun, who has retired; Ensign Edward Ashurst Marsland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kemp, promoted; Robert Bent Farwell, Esq, to be Paymaster, vice Preston, placed upon half-pay; Feb. 21.

22d—Lieutenant Ernest Theodore Evans, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Burt, who exchanges; Feb 21.

23rd—Ensign Frederick Seagram to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Bloxsome, who retires; Feb 21.

24th—Captain George Lake Hedley, from the 94th Foot to be Captain, vice Tovey who exchanges; Dec 10. Quartermaster Sergeant James Hawkins to be Quartermaster, vice Cusack appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant; Feb 21.

25th—Ensign Horace William Scriven to be Instructor of Musketry; Feb 4; Ensign Henry Wilkinson to be Quartermaster; Feb 21.

26th—Lieutenant George Wilbraham Northey to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hardinge, who retires; Ensign Lancelot Allgood Gregson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Northey; Archibald Duffield Eden, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gregson; Feb 21.

28th—Ensign Edward Brett to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wade, deceased; Jan. 5.

32nd—Major Granville George Chetwynd Stapylton, from the 98th Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, who exchanges; Feb. 21.

33rd—Lieutenant Charles Whately Willis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Rogers, who retires; Ensign William Henry Gore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Twining, who retires; Feb. 21.

44th—Captain John Loftus Otway Mansergh, from the 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice Kendall, who exchanges; Dec. 7.

45th—Brevet Colonel Henry Anderson, from Invalid Depot, at Chatham, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, who exchanges; Ensign Oscar William de Thoren, from the 90th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Nolan, who exchanges; Feb. 21.

46th—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Clement Deacon, C.B., from the 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Alexander Maxwell, C.B., who retires upon half pay; Feb. 21.

49th—Captain Fanshawe William Gostling to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel White, who retires; Lieutenant William Madan to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gostling; Lieutenant Magee, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Cahill, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase; Ensign Robert Oliver Aldworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Madan; Feb 21.

52nd—Lieutenant Charles Middleton Prendergast to be Adjutant, vice Julian, promoted; Jan 31.

56th—Lieutenant James Fleming Baxter to be Captain, by purchase, vice Toicher, who retires; Ensign John Charley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Baxter; Feb 21.

58th—The Christian names of Captain Hingeston are William Henry, and not Henry only, as hitherto stated.

60th—Lieutenant Francis Vernon Northey to be Instructor of Musketry; Nov 3 1858.

75th—Assistant Surgeon Robert Woods has been permitted to resign his Commission; Feb 21.

79th—The surname of the Officer promoted on the 6th of December, 1859, is "Mackesy," and not "Mackesey," as then stated.

80th—Captain Henry Rowland from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Batcheler, who exchanges; Feb. 21.

83rd—Lieutenant Henry Gandy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wyvill, who retires; Feb. 21.

84th—Lieutenant Montgomery Williams to be Captain, by purchase, vice Keats who retires; Ensign William Frank Wheatley, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Williams; George Edward Montague, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wheatley; Feb. 21.

87th—Ensign Robert Edward Colborne Jarvis, from the 100th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Storey, promoted; Feb. 21.

90th—Ensign Richard Albert Nolan, from the 45th Foot, to be Ensign, vice de Thoren, who exchanges; Feb. 21.

91st—William Darling Candwell, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leatham, appointed to the 75th Foot; Feb. 21.

93rd—Ensign William Fullarton Fullarton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Deans——Campbell, who retires; Feb 21.

94th—Captain James Tennent Tovey, from the 24th Foot to be Captain, vice Hedley, who exchanges; Dec 10.

98th—Lieutenant Robert Algeo Mostyn, from the 15th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Durant, who exchanges; Feb 21.

97th—Ensign Robert Thompson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lowe, who retires; Feb 21.

98th—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Bell, from the 32nd Foot, to be Major, vice Stapylton, who exchanges; Archibald Rowan Hamilton, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Onslow, appointed to the 43rd Foot; Feb 21.

100th—Ensign Frederick Morris to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Rykert, deceased; Jan 8. Sergeant Major Arthur Taylor to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Skinner, appointed to the 28th Foot; Feb. 21.

Rifle Brigade—The Hon Charles Gounter Legge to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Myers, promoted; Feb. 21.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieutenant George Henry Burt, from the 22nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Evans, who exchanges; Feb. 21.

3rd West India Regiment—Captain Horatio Pettus Batcheler, from the 80th Foot, to be Captain, vice Rowland, who exchanges; Lieutenant Henry James Rainsford has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission; Feb. 21.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Major Henry James Buchanan, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fanshawe, who exchanges; Feb. 21.

Surgeon Alexander Gibb, M D, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be Surgeon Major, under the Royal Warrant of the 1st of October, 1858; Jan. 10.

INVALID DEPOT, CHATHAM.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry John Shaw, from the 45th Foot, to be Major Superintendent; vice Brevet Colonel Anderson, who exchanges; Feb. 21.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Major and Brevet Colonel Richard Gardiner, from the 76th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer, vice Brevet Colonel Thomas A. Drought, promoted to the rank of Major General; March 1.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon John Stuart Smith, M D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon Major under the Royal Warrant of the 1st October, 1858; Nov. 27, 1859.

Surgeon George Murray Webster, M D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be Surgeon Major under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858; Dec. 6.

Surgeon James Alexander Fraser, M D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be Surgeon Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858; Dec. 20.

To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces—Austin Bruen, gent; Francis Falwasser, gent; Robert Waters, M D; John Butler Hamilton, M B; Edward Denham Tomlinson, gent; John James Chappell, M D; Mathew James Edward Fagan, M D; William Cherry, gent; Samuel Edward Maunsell, gent; Edward Knapp Wurtele Smith, M D; William Traill, M D; Nicholas Avent, gent.; Martin Joseph Burke, M D, vice Creasey, appointed to the 25th Foot; William Christy Robinson, gent, vice Markey, appointed to 25th Foot; John Wales, gent, vice White, appointed to 1st Foot; Joseph Francis Ashby, gent., vice Carson, appointed to the 2nd Foot; James Robert Gaussen, M B, vice McGlip, deceased; John Livingstone Power, gent, vice McFarland, appointed to the 77th Foot; Patrick Walter Stafford, gent; Thomas Henry White, M D; William Henry Hill, gent; Thos. Quinlan, gent; Owen Owen, gent; James Ferguson, gent; Edward Joseph Boulton, gent; James Stephenson, gent; George Elmsly Will, gent; Jan 19.

BREVET.

Brevet Colonel John Singleton, retired half-pay, 11th Foot, to be Major General, the rank being honorary only; Feb. 21.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K C B, Colonel of the 22nd regiment, on the 12th Feb:—

Lieutenant General Sir James Fergusson, K C B, Colonel of the 43rd regiment, to be General; Feb. 13.

Major General Ernest Frederick Gascoigne, Colonel of the 69th Foot to be Lieutenant General; Feb. 13.

Brevet Colonel the Honourable Augustus Almoric Spencer, C B, half-pay 44th Foot, to be Major General; Feb. 13.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Edward Michel, 54th Foot, to be Colonel; Feb. 13.

Brevet Major John Bruce, Captain half-pay 56th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners with the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in Western Australia, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Feb. 13.

Captn. Robert Frederick Mountain, R. Artillery, to be Major; Feb. 13.

Memorandum.—The exchange between Lieutenant Reginald Brocas, 75th Foot, and Lieutenant Francis Rawdon Macnamara, 93rd Foot, as stated in the Gazette of 3rd February, 1860, has been cancelled.

LOSS OF THE ONDINE—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Richard Burke, second mate, with two of the passengers of this unfortunate vessel arrived at Portsmouth on Monday morning on board a pilot boat, which had taken them on board from the screw steamer Thetis, in St. Helen's Roads, where she had anchored at a late hour on Sunday evening for the purpose of landing the men. It appears that the Thetis, from London, bound on a foreign voyage, was steaming down Channel between six and seven a.m. on Sunday, when the captain with his glass observed what he thought was a man on a raft, floating on the water some distance off. A boat with four hands was at once lowered from the Thetis, and proceeded to the spot, when the three men above named were found to be floating on a lifeboat. They were immediately taken on board the Thetis, and the two men, Marsh and Drew, who were very much exhausted, at once received the most prompt attention from the commander of the Thetis, and his officers, who, by placing the two men in hot blankets, and other measures, succeeded in resuscitating them. The men declare that they owe their lives to the kind treatment they received on board the Thetis. Drew had embarked on board the Ondine at Falmouth, for London. Marsh went on board her at Plymouth on Friday evening last with his wife and children. He is a miner, and had been on a visit to his wife's relatives, who reside there. His wife and two children left the steamer in the same boat from which he himself was rescued by the Thetis' boat, and were all three drowned alongside him, and washed away from the boat by the constant break of the sea, one of the children dying in its father's arms. The Ondine had landed on the previous day at Southampton, forty-two soldiers, women, and children, besides other passengers, she afterwards called on her way to London, sailing at seven p.m., and on the following morning the collision occurred. Burke says the Ondine, immediately after the collision took place, it was evident to all, was fast sinking, and the boats were got over the side. The port lifeboat had been smashed by the collision, and the other lifeboat was stove in getting her over the side, as he found her up to her thwarts in water. He then went on board to procure two buckets to bale her out, and on his return found in the boat twelve men, three women, and two children, all passengers. There was a lady passenger, the chief stewardess, and the remaining woman and two children were Marsh's wife and children. Captain Hunt looked over the quarter, and said to Burke, "Whatever you do, take in the lady passenger," to which Burke replied "I have her in, but the boat is full of water." The boat was then pushed off from the steamer's side, to keep her clear of the vortex, when she went down, and all three of the men agree in stating that there were a good many people on board, the majority women and children, with some soldiers returning from furlough; for they say. "As we are leaving the ship, and Captain Hunt was speaking, to Burke in the boat about the lady passenger, a good many faces were looking down at us." The cutter and jolly boat were still available at this time for the people on board the sinking vessel with the crew in one of them alongside. Of the management of the boats alongside the ship, or in getting them over the side, but little that was positive could be learnt from the second mate or either of the other men. When the lifeboat shoved off from the steamer she was so deeply submerged that the water reached up to the people's waists as they sat on the thwarts, she being kept from entirely sinking by the cork in her compartments. Burke stood in the bows on the fore-thwart, and steered with an oar to keep her before the sea, of which there was a good deal on at the time, with a fresh breeze from the north-west, and at times the sea would make a clear breach over them. In less than half an hour from leaving the steamer he saw her rear her bows up in the air and go down stern first. Soon after the people in the boat began to be exhausted from the sea breaking over them, and dropped one by one. Mrs. Marsh and one of her children were first overcome and swept away, one dying from exhaustion consequent on the wash of the sea and the bitter north-west wind, in its father's arms. The lady passenger and stewardess next followed, and so on, one after the other, until only the three rescued were left. The numbers who had perished and been washed out of the boat had considerably lightened her, and also enabled the people to be more readily distinguished by any passing vessel. Burke says there were four oars in the boat, but they were useless from her immersion under the water, and that he stood on the fore-thwart to endeavour to steer her with one of the oars, and keep her before the sea; he found he could not get aft owing to the passengers having crowded there as much as they could, especially the women and children. All three of the men have lost everything but the clothes they had on. Marsh states that what little money he had was in his wife's possession, they having been on a visit to her relatives in Plymouth.

BIRTHS:

Bewes—At Plymouth, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Bewes, 73rd Regiment, of a daughter.

Bond—Feb. 20, at Seaview-terrace, Donnybrook, the wife of R. Bond Esq., of a son.

Clarke—Feb. 20, at 7, Harcourt-road, the wife of William H. Clarke, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, of a daughter.

Howe—Feb. 21, at Kingstown, the wife of Rev. Thomas Howe, R.N., Chaplain H.M.S. Ajax, of a son.

M'Gee—Feb. 22, at 143 Upper Rathmines, the wife of Robert Stephen M'Gee, Esq., of a daughter.

Ponsonby—Feb. 18, at 22, Upper Grosvenor-street, Lady Maria Ponsonby, of a son.

Kirk—Feb. 11, at Clogher Head, County Louth, the wife of George Harley Kirk, Esq., of a son.

Whish—Feb. 17, at Manchester, the wife of Claud B. Whish, Esq., 14th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Beardshaw and Close—Feb. 20, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. George A. F. Patten, Charles Calow Beardshaw, Esq., of Woodburn House, Sheffield, to Maria Victoria, daughter of the Rev. Robert Shaw Close, of Newton-le-Willows, Yorkshire.

Flaherty and Heather—Feb. 21, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. J. J. M'Sorley, the Rev. William Flaherty, to Mary Jane Boyd, third daughter of the Rev. Doctor Heather, 8, Eagle-terrace.

Quinlan and Verling—Feb. 18, by the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, John Quinlan, Esq., of Clonderkin, county of Waterford, to Maria, only surviving child of the late B. Verling, Esq., J.P., of Kingmeen, Queenstown.

Rimmey and Lambe—Feb. 12, at the Parish Church of St. Mary's, by the Rev. B. Gibson, M.A., Curate, Mr. Francis James Rimmey, third son of John Rimmey, Esq., Surgeon of the Borough of Westmoreland, to Ann, youngest daughter of John Lambe, Esq., Postmaster, Hacketstown, County Carlow.

Tydd and O'Hara—Feb. 18, at St. Luke's Church, Cork, by the Rev. Robert Clarke, and afterwards at her father's residence, Belgrave-place, by the Rev. Canon O'Sullivan, Anna, daughter of Henry O'Hara, Esq., to Benjamin Tydd, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Buttevant.

Walker and Stanley—Feb. 18, at Cullen Church, Henry Brown Walker, Esq., of Ballymecus, Kinsale, to Hannah, eldest daughter of George Stanley, Esq., of Ballyiangly.

DEATHS.

Ainsworth—Dec. 3, at Launceston, Tasmania, Colonel Oliver Dixon Ainsworth, eldest son of the late Oliver Ainsworth, Esq., solicitor, of Newent, Gloucestershire, late of the 51st Light Infantry, aged 70.

Elliott—Feb. 18, at 29, Lonsdale-street, Belfast, Annie Sayers, eldest daughter of James Elliott, Esq., formerly of Annaloe House, county of Cavan.

Forsythe—Feb. 15, at Holywood, Hester, wife of John Forsythe, Esq., aged 81.

Gabbett—Feb. 17, at his residence, Eversham, Stillorgan, Matthew Richard Gabbett, Esq.

Harvey—Feb. 22, at 41, Pleasant-street, Mrs. Julia Harvey, aged 71. She fell asleep in Jesus.

Jones—Feb. 21, at Templemore, Evelina, widow of the late Major William Jones, 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and daughter of the late James Wyse, Esq., superintending Surgeon Trichinopoly.

Kirk—Feb. 11, John, the infant son of George Harley Kirk, Esq., Clogher Head, county Louth.

Pentland—Feb. 17, at Kells, after a short illness, Robert, second son of Henry Pentland, Esq., M.D., aged 18 years.

Roe—Feb. 19, of malignant scarlatina, John Roe, Esq., Ahare, County Wexford, aged 35 years, second son of Thomas Roe, Esq., Coolfin, Queen's County.

Waring—Feb. 19, at Waringstown House, Anne, daughter of Major Waring, of Waringstown and Newry.

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